"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, winds becoming northerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,075. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

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Capt. Thomas A. Denny will probably command the New Twelfth Regiment, to be mustered in for two years.

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Gen. Tillinghast's failure to appoint Gen. McLeer to the command of a division of the State troops is held in some quarters to be on personal grounds.

The guardsmen at Hempstead became riotous and instituted a reign of terror in surrounding towns until rounded up and arrested by constables and guards from the camp.

The men at Camp Townsend, Peekskill, are standing the cold and exposure remarkably well. A rumor at the camp is that it may be consolidated with that at Hempstead and the command moved to Montauk Point.

The displacement of mines in the harbor has brought about friction between Government engineers and the Board of Pilot Commissioners. Almost every day vessels pass through the harbor in channels that are officially closed, and many complain that they are not warned. The patrol fleet will probably be increased.

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An employe of a slaughter house shot a fellow-workman five times, each shot taking effect, and wounding him fatally.

The Rainy Day Club gave a reception at the Tuxedo yesterday to which men were specially invited. There was a symposium of short skirts, but the men were conspicuously absent.

Gen. Grenville M. Dodge was re-elected Chairman of the Loyal Legion at the annual meeting held last night at Delmonico's. In an address after the dinner that followed the business meeting Col. C. A. Woodruff, United States Army, urged the necessity of an increased army and navy and the formation of a National militia that should be subject to the direct call of the President. The gathering was the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of the organization.

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Some persons, at present unknown, broke and overturned headstones in a Bloomfield (N. J.) cemetery, causing a damage of at least $6,000.

A dozen refugees from Cienfuegos arrived yesterday on the steamer Condor. They say that the American Consul there, Owen McGarr, gave them no warning of their danger.

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At the meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association, at 242 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday, Charles J. Bonaparte discussed the work in Baltimore. Carl Schurz also spoke.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Archbishop Corrigan's consecration as a Roman Catholic Bishop was begun yesterday morning with an elaborate service in St. Patrick's Cathedral. A great crowd filled and surrounded the building and cheered the Archbishop, who was escorted into the church by 500 Catholic clergymen. There was an unusual musical service, and a jubilee sermon by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. A banquet, exclusively for the Archbishop, Bishops, and other clergy, took place in the afternoon.

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THE YANKEE NEARLY READY.

Guns Are Being Mounted on the Prairie—Other News from the Navy Yard.

The members of the naval militia of this city have been going to the navy yard every morning and working there all day, returning to the New Hampshire in the evening. Yesterday the tug Handy took 158 officers and men to the yard, and they found everything ready for them to remain on board all night. The Yankee is now nearly ready for sea, and she may sail at almost any moment.

The guns on the Prairie are being mounted. The main battery on this vessel will consist of 10 six-inch guns, and the secondary battery will have 4 six-pound rapid-fire guns and some machine guns. The Prairie will be a more formidable cruiser than the Yankee, as the main battery of the Yankee is made up of five-inch guns.

The crew of the Topeka were paid off yesterday. Work on this vessel is to be rushed along, and she will be got ready to take her place in the coast patrol fleet as soon as possible. Commander Cowles will have charge of this vessel as soon as she is ready for sea.

It was said at the navy yard yesterday that the Government had not purchased the steam yachts Nourmahal and Eleanor, owned by J. J. Astor and W. L. Slater. These two yachts are still in the Erie Basin. The boards appointed for the purpose of examining volunteer officers for positions as engineers, medical and staff officers were busy in Building No. 6. There were a number of applicants for positions in the navy.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

There has been a general fall in pressure throughout the Central Valleys, the Northwest, and the North Pacific Coast districts. An extensive area of high pressure still covers the Northwest and extends eastward across the lake regions. Low pressure prevails throughout the South, being lowest in Western Texas. The weather is nearly clear on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast, and is also clear in the upper lake region and westward along the Canadian border. A broad belt of clouds extends from the North Atlantic Coast westward across the central valleys to the middle plateau. There has been general rainfall throughout the central valleys and a continued fall of snow on the middle plateau. For to-day cloudy weather is indicated in New England, threatening weather and probably rain in the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, and continued rain in the central valleys. There will be a partial cloudiness on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, probably without rain, and similar conditions will prevail in the upper lake region. Fair and warmer weather is indicated for the Far Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	47	43	50
6 A. M.	45	44	50
9 A. M.	49	46	52
12 M.	57	49	54
3 P. M.	55	49	55
6 P. M.	53	47	52
9 P. M.	54	46	51
12 P. M.	52	46	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51¾
Weather Bureau	46¼
Corresponding date 1897	51½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	55

The maximum temperature was 51 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum, 43 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 92 per cent. at 8 A. M., and at 8 P. M. 83 per cent.

BOYS OF '98 DRUM.
[illegible] made, 10, 15, 20, and 25 cts. each. [illegible] 154 Fifth Av., bet. 22d and 23d Sts.—Adv.

WAITING FOR NEWS

Details of Commodore Dewey's Victory Over the Spaniards at Manila Still Unknown.

WORD EXPECTED SOON

The Commodore May Re-establish Communication from Manila Direct.

EUROPE IN SULLEN MOOD

Emperors of Germany and Russia Greatly Exercised Concerning the Future of the Philippines.

Cable communication between Manila and Hongkong has not yet been re-established, and no further news has been received concerning the Asiatic Squadron. It was reported in Hongkong yesterday that the United States dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch, which is attached to Commodore Dewey's squadron, had arrived at Mirs Bay, about forty miles from Hongkong, but no verification of the report was obtained.

A rumor was current in Madrid that Commodore Dewey had succeeded in lifting the cable in Manila Bay, but that he was unable to use it, owing to the lack of necessary telegraphic apparatus; but this story is also unconfirmed.

In Washington, however, it is thought possible that he may re-establish communication at any moment.

Emperors Nicholas and William are said to be greatly exercised concerning the ultimate destiny of the Philippines, and rumors of possible intervention are rife in London. The Continental powers regard the success of our arms with anything but elation, it appears, and a speech delivered by the Marquis of Salisbury to a gathering of the Primrose League in the Albert Hall, London, yesterday afternoon seemed to reflect his apprehension that future complications are extremely probable.

Meanwhile the crisis in Spain is becoming acute, and the Vienna correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle says that the idea of the resignation of the regency by Queen Maria Cristina is being seriously considered by the members of the imperial family of Austria. The Standard says there is a growing impression in official quarters that the Spanish Queen and Government favor some arrangement that will lead to an early ending of the war. This it is expected will in any case follow the next serious defeat.

EXPECTATION IN WASHINGTON.

Commodore Dewey's Report on the Action at Manila Is Looked for at Any Moment.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Everybody has been waiting all day long for Commodore Dewey's report about the action at Manila. Early this morning it was reported at the Navy Department that Secretary Long had received a dispatch said to have been forwarded from the McCulloch at Mirs Bay giving him a full account of the attack and destruction of the Spanish fleet.

To some visitors who were unwilling to accept his frank statement that he was without information he produced Capt. Crowninshield as proof, and the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation assured the Secretary that he had not been gratified by getting a cipher dispatch.

All sorts of explanations were forthcoming to tide over the time between the reported arrival of the McCulloch and the reception of the report. The best one was that the McCulloch probably arrived at midnight, and that it was impossible to reach Hongkong, forty miles away, until next day, which would bring the dispatch here, if there should be no objection to sending it, some time to-night.

Some speculation was indulged in as to the possible objection on the part of the British officers at Hongkong to sending a dispatch involving a return of orders, thus affording to the United States a base of operations. This objection was not considered as likely to be raised. Should it be made, the necessity would arise of asking that the report be sent to the United States and the request be made for a reply to be forwarded to some Japanese port to which the McCulloch would agree to sail at once.

Meantime it was considered possible that Commodore Dewey would open communication at Manila direct at almost any moment.

HONGKONG, May 4.—It was reported today that the United States dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch, which is attached to Commodore Dewey's squadron, had arrived at Mirs Bay, but that it left Manila before the battle of Sunday last, but on investigation the report could not be verified.

MADRID, May 4.—It is reported in Spanish circles here that a vessel belonging to the fleet of Commodore Dewey has succeeded in lifting the cable in Manila Bay, connecting with Hongkong, but that the Commodore has not been able to use it, as he did not have with him the necessary telegraphic apparatus. There is no confirmation of this story.

LONDON, May 4.—Inquiries at the office of the Eastern Telegraph Company show that the Hongkong-Manila cable is still interrupted.

The reported surrender of Manila, while probably true, is yet conjecture.

The principal Manila merchants in London, who have been interviewed on the subject, agree that their latest letters show the Philippine Islands will be pleased to have the revolt ended, and will view with equanimity America's future action there. They all gladly hail the end of a state of things whice, the merchants say is quite as bad as in Cuba.

ANOTHER DEFEAT MAY END WAR

LONDON, May 5.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Those who are best informed as to the Government's view, allege that if the Spanish arms suffer another reverse like that at Cavite, the Government would informally request the great powers to lend their services to arrange the best possible terms of peace.

"Many Liberals consider that Spain, having maintained her honor and justified her chivalry, can now afford to yield to superior force, but it is doubtful whether public opinion would approve this line of action.

"I am assured that the Government would be content to cede Cuba to the United States, but would not pay indemnity because unable. Well-informed politicians here regard the war as practically terminated, and that toward the end of May it will become history. What will follow, however, it is difficult to foresee.

"All the elements of a long civil war in Spain are unfortunately becoming visible. The Government and the Liberal Party are popularly hated, as being responsible for the war. The Republicans possess no durable chances of success. The Conservatives and Carlists are the great parties of the future; and some of the Conservative groups are gravitating toward Carlism. The economic question, however, will come to the front first; for hunger cannot wait."

The Standard says this morning:

"There is a growing impression in official quarters that the Queen Regent and the Spanish Government favor some arrangement that will lead to the early termination of the war. It is believed that Austria is anxious to intervene, while Germany has special reasons to desire some arrangement which will not compromise the future of the Philippines."

TALK OF INTERVENTION.

LONDON, May 5.—It is reported that Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas are very much disturbed as to the ultimate destiny of the Philippines, and that some sort of immediate intervention is extremely probable.

There can be no doubt that the unexpected success of the United States at Manila gives little pleasure to Continental politicians, who recognize that America is now certain to become a first-class naval power and will have to be reckoned with in the world's affairs.

The fact that the American papers are looking kindly upon the possibility of a British protectorate in the Philippines gives additional umbrage, as indicating a convergence of America and England toward an entente.

It is believed that there have been some exchanges of views between the powers on the subject of the Philippines, as to which all kinds of speculations are afloat. None of the powers likes the idea of the United States becoming a near neighbor of Japan, and the fear of further American victories is likely to give a cohesion in which the powers hitherto have been sadly lacking.

The Marquis of Salisbury addressed the annual demonstration of the Primrose League (the great Conservative political organization) at the Albert Hall yesterday afternoon, and his speech appeared to show that he had a presentiment of the change now working in his vague prophetic foreboding of coming trouble.

The Premier spoke of the "living and dying countries of the world," and of how the former were gradually encroaching upon the latter. He spoke also of the "corruption of dying countries, a corruption so deep-seated as to give the smallest hope of reform," and he referred to the partition of these countries as likely to lead nations into war.

"Dying countries," said Lord Salisbury, "are mostly un-Christian, but, I regret to say, not exclusively so."

Alluding directly to the "lamentable conflict proceeding between two powers, both friends of Great Britain," he expressed the hope that the "experience of the war and the recollection of the blessings of peace will, ere long, bring to the minds of both combatants sentiments which will restore tranquillity to the world," a remark that was greeted with cheers.

James Bryce, Radical, member of Parliament for South Aberdeen, writes to The Daily Chronicle this morning as follows:

"The war is a great misfortune, and may in the long run raise grave difficulties for the United States. All my wishes go, of course, with the United States; and the general sympathy with their kindred across the sea which our people have spontaneously displayed, and which was evident from the first, has shown how close is the tie which united the two nations."

YOKOHAMA, May 4.—The situation created by the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Manila is regarded as being deeply interesting to Japan, as it is taken for granted that it presages the downfall of Spanish power in the East and the freedom of the Philippine Islands.

ADMIRAL COLOMB'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, May 4.—Vice Admiral Philap Howard Colomb, retired, the inventor of improved systems for signalling at sea and the author of a number of naval works, in an interview on the subject of the victory of the United States fleet at Manila, is quoted as saying:

"I doubt if there ever was such an extraordinary illustration of the influence of sea power. A superior fleet has attacked and beaten a Spanish fleet supported by batteries, and, it now appears, it passed those batteries and has taken up an unassailable position off Manila.

"The boldness of the American Commander is beyond question. Henceforth he must be placed in the Valhalla of great naval commanders. Nothing can detract from the dash and vigor of the American exploit, or dim the glory which Dewey has shed upon the American navy. It may be bad for the world, for assuredly the American navy will never accept a subordinate place after this exhibition of what it can do."

WAR STORES FOR DEWEY'S SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Navy Department has now secured two vessels, the Australia and the City of Peking in San Francisco, which will be loaded with coal and supplies and rushed off to join Commodore Dewey's squadron. Whether or not they will carry troops will be determined positively when the Commodore is heard from upon this matter.

The Navy Department is hurrying together an exceptionally large stock of ammunition to go forward by the City of Peking. The first shipment of projectiles left New York yesterday, and additional shipments will be made until the full quota of powder and shot will be in San Francisco within the next ten days.

There will be a total of more than 20,000 projectiles of various calibre and weight. For the four big eight-inch guns of the Olympia there will be 500 eight-inch steel armor piercing projectiles, weighing about 900 pounds each. For the six-inch guns of the Olympia, Baltimore and Boston and other ships, there will be 1,000 steel projectiles. The other shipments will include about 10,000 six-pound rifle balls, 2,000 5-inch shells, 3,000 three-pound balls and 3,000 one-pound balls.

Ample Supplies in Store.

The Navy Department had laid in an ample stock of projectiles of all weights and sizes, so that there will be no delay in getting a full supply ready for shipment to Commodore Dewey. The supply of powder is not so readily obtainable, as powder has been distributed to the several fleets and ships as fast as it has come from the powder mills. But, owing to the emergency in the case of the Asiatic fleet, powder intended for other uses will be forwarded to San Francisco and sent to Commodore Dewey. The recent explosions at powder mills have not crippled the Navy Department in securing supplies, but they have caused some delay in filling the orders of the War Department.

Should it be decided finally by the President to send troops to assist Commodore Dewey to hold Manila, the War Department officials say that the small number of regular soldiers available are ready to move. It is thought, however, that if troops are sent they will be made up largely from the volunteer forces that could be readily concentrated at San Francisco from various States west of the Rocky Mountains.

Such regular troops as might be available are several companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, the larger portion of this regiment being in Alaska; the Eighth Cavalry, at Fort Meade, S. D.; the Fourth Cavalry, some of which are at Vancouver and others in California, and the Third Artillery, also stationed on the coast.

It is believed, however, that the officials would be disinclined to part with the artillery, as it may be needed for the defense of the Pacific Coast, and they do not think it at all likely cavalry would be sent because of the great expense entailed in the shipment of the horses, and the lack of transportation facilities.

The City of Pekin.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The steamship City of Pekin, referred to in the Washington dispatch to-day, chartered to take the troops to Manila, is now en route from Hongkong and Yokohama, and is due on the 7th inst. She is owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and is one of the largest in the Pacific waters. She was built in Chester, Penn., in 1874, is 428 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 27 feet depth of hold. She has a cargo capacity of 4,500 tons and can easily accommodate 2,000 troops.

The City of Pekin is not noted as a swift vessel, but could probably average 14 knots an hour across the Pacific. The Pacific Mail officials say they have received no notice of the proposed charter.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 4.—The first move toward sending troops to Commodore Dewey in the Philippines was made when Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia and California, received instructions from the War Department to

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A MOVE ON PUERTO RICO

Report that Sampson Has Sailed with Part of His Fleet to Attack that Port.

LEFT KEY WEST YESTERDAY

May Have a Battle with Spanish Ships—Possible He Also May Take Measures to Insure the Safety of the Oregon.

LONDON, May 5.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Key West, sent by way of Tampa in order to escape censorship, asserts of positive knowledge that Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet will steam at full speed to Puerto Rico, either to destroy or to occupy the coaling station as a naval base before the Spanish squadron arrives, and then put to sea and try to engage the Cape Verde fleet.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 4.—This harbor is again practically empty. The ships of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet which came here to coal have sailed away. Where they have gone is officially unannounced, but surmise is plentiful and varied.

The fact that the big battleships and monitors coaled to the fullest capacity before steaming away is taken to indicate a plan occupying considerable time.

The departing officers went away discussing Commodore Dewey's brilliant Manila victory and hoping for an opportunity for a like achievement.

The Cuban blockade is till rigidly kept by the smaller cruisers, under the temporary command of Capt. Converse of the Montgomery.

The 680 marines, with their officers, are still packed away on the Panther, broiling in the tropical sun. Only the officers have shore leave. The Panther is to be sent north to be made into an auxiliary cruiser.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—There are intimations that the gathering of Admiral Sampson's heaviest vessels at Key West and their taking on an unusually large supply of coal has deep significance, but the strictest secrecy is maintained in official circles as to what they are significant of. The importance of the movement in the eyes of the Strategic Board is evidenced by the fact that no news concerning it was allowed to pass out of Key West by the news censor there, and as strict a censorship is enforced by the men in authority in the Navy Department here over their utterances.

It is generally conjectured, however, that Admiral Sampson has gathered his most formidable ships together in order to be prepared either for the appearance of the Spanish fleet in these waters or to go southward in order to attack Puerto Rico and to escort the Oregon.

It is not supposed that the Oregon will be left to contend alone with cruisers which may be lying in wait for her, and it is pointed out that Admiral Sampson could well afford to take his biggest ships south to attack Puerto Rico and convoy the Oregon, as the remaining vessels under his fleet could easily maintain the blockade of the coast.

SENSATION AT KINGSTON.

Excitement on Account of a Report of the Imprisonment of the British Consul at Santiago.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 4.—There was considerable excitement here early to-day, caused by a report that the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba had been imprisoned. The report had it that the Consul, having been attacked in the Consulate by a mob, had killed a Spaniard, and for that had been taken into custody.

It was said the British third-class cruiser Pearl was at Santiago at the time of the trouble, accompanied by the British sloop Alert, and that the Alert at once was dispatched to this port with a statement of the occurrence to be cabled to London.

Later in the day it was reported that there had been no serious trouble at Santiago de Cuba, and it appeared that the Pearl had left Santiago and arrived at Port Royal.

An effort was made to get some information from the officers of the Pearl bearing on the story that had been in circulation, but the officers declined to talk.

PUERTO RICO STILL DISTURBED.

United States Still Negotiating for Coal at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, May 4.—The latest advices from Puerto Rico show that the disturbed condition of the island continues. People are leaving, and political arrests are being made.

The United States authorities are negotiating for more coal here.

PEOPLE STARVING IN HAVANA.

Food Seized by the Soldiers and Some Buried by the People.

KEY WEST, May 4.—According to Capt. Little of the fishing schooner Antonio y Paco, captured by the gunboat Newport a few days ago, Havana is on the verge of famine. Food is bringing fabulous prices, and the people are consequently starving.

The soldiers are seizing whatever provisions are accessible, and citizens are burying food in yards and cellars. "If I could have slipped past the blockade," says Capt. Little, "my fish would have brought their weight in gold."

TARIFF DUE ON PRIZE SHIPS.

There Seems to be No Law Fixing the Liability on the Captors.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A question has arisen as to whether the cargoes of the prizes taken by the blockading fleet in Cuban waters are liable to import taxes. There are a number of Spanish vessels in the hands of the prize court at Key West the aggregate value of whose cargoes is many thousands of dollars. The Collector of Customs at that port is at a loss to know whether the foreign goods carried by the captured ships are liable to tariff taxes, and in his perplexity he has appealed to the Treasury Department.

The department has notified the Collector that for the present, and until the goods pass out of the hands of the court, they do not come under his jurisdiction; meanwhile the customs authorities are looking into the law on the subject with a view to deciding what action to take in the premises. It develops that the Revised Statutes do not cover the case. In the war of 1812 and in the civil war the share of prize cargoes going to the captors was made to pay the regular tariff, the share going to the Government remaining untaxed, of course. In the revision of the statutes, however, it appears that the paragraph covering this point was omitted, so that there is no law now in effect covering the point. It is not unlikely that Secretary Gage will call the attention of Congress to the subject with a view to having the necessary legislation enacted.

SPANISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary Alger has directed that the ten Spanish officers and the ten privates and non-commissioned officers taken from the Spanish steamer Argonauta and now at Key West, be taken to Fort McPherson, just outside of Atlanta, Ga., for confinement until they are either exchanged for any American officers and sailors who may be taken by the Spaniards, or, until some other method for their disposition is reached. The Spaniards will be well cared for, and will be placed under the guard of a detachment of soldiers detailed for that purpose.

The civilians taken from the Spanish vessel, Panama, are held at Key West, and are under the charge of the Department of Justice. It is expected that most of them will be taken as witnesses before the prize court, which is to determine the disposition of the Panama, at which the question will be settled whether the Panama can be rightfully held as a prize ship, some contention concerning it having been raised.

THE HELENA LOST HER CHARTS.

Capturing a Spanish Fishing Smack, She Cruised Aimlessly for Several Days.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 4.—The Spanish fishing smack De Septembre was brought in to-night by a prize crew from the Helena. She was taken eight days ago in Yucatan Channel by the gunboat. Adverse weather was encountered, during which the charts were blown overboard, and the captors, with their little prize, cruised aimlessly about the waters of the Gulf until yesterday, when the British steamer Jamaica was encountered, and put them on their right course. The capture of the schooner was not attended by any sensational circumstances, one blank shot sufficing to round her up.

Warship Fires on Spanish Cavalry.

MADRID, May 4.—An official dispatch from Havana says that on Monday an American warship fired four shots against the Canaries Battalion, which was making a reconnoitre, but without result.

OREGON AND MARIETTA SAIL.

They Have Left Rio Janeiro and Will Probably Be Followed by the Nictheroy.

BUENOS AYRES, May 4.—A dispatch just received from Rio Janeiro announces that the United States battleship Oregon and the United States gunboat Marietta have sailed. The United States dynamite cruiser Nictheroy will follow them, probably this evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 4.—Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the officers of the Oregon at every port visited on her journey to join Sampson's fleet at Key West. This is known by a letter received here to-day from an officer of the ship. It was written at Callao.

As soon as the port was approached sentries were doubled at every point of observation, and all approaching boats were warned off, and frequent soundings were taken, and when a suitable place was found the anchor was dropped. As soon as the anchor cable had finished rattling through the hawser hole two steam launches, manned by well-armed marines, were lowered over the side. These launches then steamed in opposite directions around the battleship, never ceasing their constant patrol, night or day, until the anchor was once more weighed.

Throughout the stay in port nobody except port officials were permitted to come anywhere near the battleship, and even these were compelled to show their credentials and explain their business to the vigilant launch crews before being allowed alongside. Capt. Clark was determined, the writer said, to take no chances.

His orders were strict, and were being carried out night and day with all the vigilance that well-disciplined officers and men could contribute. The men, the writer said, were all anxious for service, and never seem perfectly happy except while the Oregon is steaming at full speed in the direction of the scene of conflict.

THE FLYING SQUADRON READY.

FORT MONROE, Va., May 4.—It is the general expectation here that the Flying Squadron will go to sea within twenty-four hours, as soon as the cruiser New Orleans arrives. Commodore Schley has been notified that the cruiser Columbia has been detached from the squadron and that the New Orleans will take her place. So far as fighting ability is concerned the New Orleans is superior to the Columbia, being more heavily armed and without so much free board to act as a target.

The squadron as now constituted consists of the Massachusetts, first-class battleship; the Texas, second-class battleship; the Brooklyn, flagship, armored cruiser; the New Orleans, a protected cruiser, and the Scorpion, fast armored yacht with four 5-inch, and four 6-pounder guns. The Minneapolis has not yet been officially detached and may yet join the squadron. The squadron is now accompanied by a first-class tug, for dispatch boat work, and the collier Sterling.

On the ships to-day fire and collision drills were gone through with in remarkable shape. On the Brooklyn the two score of hose connections were made and the tarpaulins spread in less than a minute and a quarter, while water was ready to be let into the magazines. During the collision drill, the water-tight compartments were closed and the matter to repair a break in the hull was made ready in less than two minutes. Lieut. Commander Daniel Delehanty, who is to command the Suwanee, arrived here this afternoon.

RIOTS ALL OVER SPAIN

Valencia and Oviedo Provinces Declared in a State of Siege.

HOUSES SET ON FIRE IN TALAVERA DE LA REYNA.

Troops "In Self-defense" Fire on the Mob at Gijon and Artillery is Called Out.

Report from Vienna that Idea of Queen Regent's Resignation Is Being Seriously Considered by the Imperial Family of Austria.

Great anxiety and apprehension are felt in Madrid at the situation in the provinces, which is becoming alarming. Valencia and Oviedo have been declared in a state of siege. In the latter province the troops have fired upon the rioters and the artillery has been ordered out. At Talavera de la Reyna the mob seized the railroad station, burned the cars, and set fire to the town in various places. They also attempted to break into the prison and release the convicts, but were prevented by the civil guards. Serious riots are also reported from several other places.

Don Carlos is reported to have declared, in an interview, that he would, if need be, prevent any Carlist agitation while the war continues.

In the lower house of the Cortes yesterday Señor Romero y Robledo, former Minister of Justice and leader of the Weylerite Party, declared that the United States fostered the Cuban rebellion and meant war from the outset. The policy of autonomy, he said, was a mistaken one, and Spain ought not waste a single peseta upon it. He concluded by calling upon all classes of Spaniards to defend the King and the Fatherland.

The report circulated at Gibraltar that Señor Moret, the Spanish Minister for the Colonies, and Marshal Campos had been assassinated was without foundation.

MADRID, May 4.—The situation throughout the country is becoming alarming, and in Madrid uneasiness and anxiety are apparent on every hand. It is feared that another serious reverse of the Spanish arms will be followed by an internal upheaval, the outcome of which it were rash at this juncture to predict. The Carlist organs and the Imperial and Liberal hint broadly that portentous events are impending. The newspapers generally are very pessimistic in their comments upon the situation in the provinces and the debates in the Cortes, and it is believed that the resignation of the Cabinet is imminent.

On the other hand, the Cabinet is seemingly disposed to maintain order with the utmost energy and to hasten the vote on the financial bills, in order to suspend the Cortes and give the Crown and executive power full freedom of action.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Valencia and Oviedo. The latest news from Gijon, in the latter province, is that the troops have been compelled to fire upon the rioters "in self-defense," and that the artillery has been ordered out. The fisherwomen are taking the most active part in the disturbances, which are due to the dearness of provisions and the opposition of the people to the octroi tax.

The fisherwomen to-day received the most determined assistance from the tobacco girls. Together they sacked several bakeries and burned all the octroi offices, with all the papers belonging to the foreign ships loading in the harbor. The civic guard was hotly stoned at the prison, and the mob marched off with the iron bars of the jail. When the troops appeared they were stoned in turn, and replied with a volley, wounding many. The mob then attacked the Government buildings and smashed the windows. The troops again fired, this time from the balconies, and wounded many, but the women kept on throwing stones.

Tried to Fire the Town.

A dispatch from Talavera de la Reyna, about thirty-seven miles from Toledo, announces that rioters there have committed serious destruction. They attacked and seized the railroad station, burned the cars, and then set fire to several private houses, one of the Jesuit religious houses, and a café, after which they tried to break into the prison and release the convicts. The Civil Guards prevented them from releasing the prisoners. Many persons were arrested.

A riot has broken out at Zolavera in consequence of the rise in the price of bread.

At Caceres, capital of Estre Madura, the populace marched into the railway station to prevent the export of provisions and overpowered the soldiers on guard, capturing fourteen carloads of wheat flour.

At Catalan the rioters captured the Mayor and Town Councilors, and demanded a ransom. On the Mayor protesting, he was shot through the leg, after which the gendarmerie dispersed the mob.

In the town of Aguilas, in the Province of Murcia, a mob mostly composed of women burned the storehouses and offices.

The miners around Oviedo, capital of the province of that name, have struck work, and disorders are feared. Reinforcements of troops have been hurried to Oviedo.

LONDON, May 5.—Special dispatches

from Madrid say that Republican and Carlist emissaries are endeavoring to incite mutinies in the garrison there. Several agitators have been arrested.

Cannot Rely on the Army.

The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The Government are aware that they cannot rely upon the army. It is an open secret that a society has been formed within its ranks to put an end to the humiliations Spain has suffered at the hands of her incompetent Ministers. Judging by what one hears, very terrible things may shortly happen."

The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The idea of the resignation of the Regency by Queen Maria Christina is being seriously considered by the members of the imperial family of Austria, with a view of averting an anti-dynastic movement and saving the throne. An exchange of ideas on the subject is going on between the Queen Regent and her Austrian family, but its most influential members are decidedly opposed."

The special dispatches from Madrid indicate that the question of the future government of the country is beginning to be discussed as if the figures of the Queen Regent and King Alfonso had already disappeared from the stage of Spanish politics. Gen. Weyler is dubbed "the Spanish Boulanger," and in some quarters, military dictatorship in his hands is regarded as probable. But the wider opinion is that he will not succeed any better than Boulanger did.

The absence of actual news as to the war operations is causing the greatest anxiety in Madrid. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, in the course of an interview, has declared that absence the "most disquieting feature of the situation."

The reports in circulation at Gibraltar that Señor Moret, the Spanish Minister for the Colonies, and Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former Captain General of Cuba, have been assassinated are unfounded.

Inquiries show that a passenger who arrived there from Spain Tuesday afternoon brought the rumor that Señor Moret and Marshal Campos had been murdered and that Premier Sagasta had sought refuge in the British Embassy at Madrid.

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs that the Cortes will to-day approve the measure prohibiting the exportation of corn, flour, rye, maize, and potatoes, and suppressing the duty on the importation of those articles. The bill is certain to pass the Senate.

"The Budget Committee of the lower house," continues the correspondent, "has refused to sanction the proposed contribution of a year's taxation in advance, but has decided to charge again twenty per cent. of all taxes, with the exception of those on dutiable commodities.

"The Queen Regent to-day signed various measures bearing upon the army in Cuba.

Don Carlos's Attitude.

"The Marquis Cerralbo told me to-day that there is no truth in the report of a Carlist rising in Catadon, and that even the local Governor had declared it a Republican rising. The Marquis, in adding that Don Carlos was still at Brussels, reaffirmed that the Carlists would loyally adhere to the manifesto of their leader. They wished as much as other Spaniards, he said, for the triumph of the mother country; but should misfortune come they would oppose any humiliating action on the part of the Spanish Government."

According to a dispatch from Brussels, Don Carlos, in the course of an interview, has declared that he would not provoke a revolutionary movement in Spain, but, on the contrary, would prevent, if need be, any Carlist agitation while the war continues.

DEBATE IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, May 4.—In the Congress (lower house of the Cortes) to-day, there was a repetition of the great crowds of yesterday, the police and Civic Guards, besides the secret police, mingling with the people.

The galleries of the House were packed and many ladies were present. Several prominent Senators occupied seats beside Deputies on the floor of the chamber.

Señor Reverter, Minister of Finance in the Canovas Ministry, and the hero of the excommunication incident last Autumn, defended the memory and policy of Señor Canovas.

Señor Canalejas, editor of El Heraldo, replying, dwelt upon the "weakness and vacillation of the Government of Canovas, which fostered Yankee boldness."

The principal speech was delivered by Señor Romero y Robledo, former Minister of Justice and leader of the Weylerite party, who maintained that America fostered the Cuban rebellion and "meant war from the commencement." Señor Moret's policy of autonomy he characterized as a farce and as absolutely erroneous. As for the Cubans, he declared that they did not desire autonomy, and as for the rebels, that they never intended to accept it.

"The present conflict," he continued, "proves the real intentions of the Yankees. Spain must now face her international enemy, and she should not waste a single peseta to give the Cubans autonomy, which would be one step toward independence. The war requires the energy of all classes to defend the King and the fatherland."

In the course of the debate a formal promise was made on behalf of the Old Conservatives to support the Government while the present situation continues.

BRITISH YACHT STONED.

The Lady of Clemell Compelled by a Mob to Depart from Malaga.

GIBRALTAR, May 4.—A British steam yacht, the Lady of Clemell, owned by a Mr. Wilkinson of London, has just arrived here from Malaga, Spain, from which port she was obliged to depart suddenly, owing to the Spaniards mobbing and stoning her.

SPANISH FOURS DROP TO 30.

They Open at a Loss on London and Paris Exchanges.

LONDON, May 4. — American securities opened dull, and half a point under New York.

Spanish fours were quoted at the opening at 31¼, and later declined to 30¾. Yesterday's final price was 32. They closed at 30¾.

PARIS, May 4—1 P. M.—Spanish fours opened at 30 15-16, a loss of 1 9-16 from yesterday's closing quotation. They closed at 30¾.

MADRID, May 4.—Spanish fours closed today at 60.60. Gold was quoted at 111.

LISBON, May 4.—Gold was quoted to-day at 76.

Spain's Minister Going Back Home.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 4.—Señor Polo y Barnabé expects to leave here for Madrid Friday. Señor Polo denies that Señor Angulo is in constant communication with Gen. Blanco in Cuba, by way of Toronto, or the Spanish Legation here, and denies also the statement that he furnishes the home Government with information of movements of American warships and troops.

PIERCY DEFENDS HIS WORDS.

Believes His Criticism of the Old Guard Justifiable and Welcomes a Hearing.

The feeling in the Old Guard over the criticisms offered by Henry Clay Piercy on its recruiting enterprise will not culminate in a court-martial of Mr. Piercy, as had been predicted by some of its officers, because the Guard has no authority to hold such a court. It is now thought that he may not even be tried on charges before the Executive Board, and that the matter may be dropped. Major Thomas E. Sloan, excommandant of the Guard, is one of the body of members who side with Mr. Piercy. The latter was Quartermaster on Major Sloan's staff, having previously served for two years as First Lieutenant of Company B.

Mr. Piercy said last night that he had received no official notification of any charges against him.

"Whatever I said I am willing to stand by," said he, "and will base my defense on the constitution and by-laws of the organization, the best ground a man can take under the circumstances."

He said that at Tuesday night's meeting in the armory, which was the Guard's regular monthly meeting, the subject had not been broached, but that it had merely been talked over among different members.

"I have had no conversation with Lieut. Mason," he added. "When in Boston recently I saw published accounts of Sergt. McMurray's activity in enrolling men, and also saw an interview with Capt. C. Stockton Halsted, in which he said that no orders had been issued authorizing the recruiting, and he knew of no authority for it at all. If there had been, as Chief of Staff, it would certainly have come to his knowledge. Well, Col. Walker of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery asked me about the matter, and I told him that the Old Guard as an organization was not doing any recruiting.

"I would obey implicitly any command of my superior officer, Major Briggs, and I would never think of criticising his official action, but even in a military body, it is permissible to criticise the unofficial action of a superior. I consider his action in ordering the erection of the tents to be unofficial, and that the order was not in the strict sense an order at all. An order is sent to each individual member. The Constitution provides that for any action by the Old Guard, other than the ordinary routine, a two-thirds vote of the corporation is necessary. The organization should have been called together and the matter of recruiting left to their decision. Anything short of that is not official. It was stated that the Old Guard would equip this regiment they had recruited. I should like to know what justification there is for that announcement.

"The men enrolled there are not enlisted. They have to pass a physical examination for entering the service of the United States, as even National Guard members must. And if this body of enrolled men was called on to-morrow, how many of them do you think they'd get? I am ready for any investigation of what I have said, which was for the good of the organization, of which no one is fonder than I. If I am tried on charges, the Old Guard will have to stand it."

Mr. Piercy said that a large number of the Old Guard sympathized with him. He said that the Guard were even accustomed to vote on the simple proposition of doing special duty.

Capt. Decker of the Old Guard said yesterday that Tuesday night's meeting proved conclusively that the recruiting was authorized.

"The statement that the Old Guard is a social rather than a military body is disproved," he added, "by the fact that whenever there is an installation of officers in this organization, Governor Black, or whoever else may be the State's Chief Executive, sends a representative to assist in the ceremony. This is only done in the case of military organization.

"The accusations of Mr. Piercy were not only unwarranted, but, coming from a private in criticism of an officer, are very bad. Mr. Piercy will have a hearing. The punishment is either a reprimand or expulsion, or, what amounts to the same thing, a polite intimation that his resignation would be accepted. He will soon learn that the Old Guard is still a military organization, and that one of the attributes of it is a court-martial."

Mr. Piercy had said the Old Guard was "social and military" in discussing its character.

Y. M. C. A. WAR COMMITTEE.

Work Which the Association Will Undertake in the Camps.

The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association met yesterday afternoon in the Continental Building. Letters were received accepting appointments on the War Committee from John W. Foster, Washington; D. L. Moody and Henry L. Moore, Massachusetts; Joshua Levering, Maryland; James McCormick, John H. Converse and T. De Witt Cuyler, Pennsylvania; Joseph Hardie and James Bowron, Alabama; A. T. Smythe, South Carolina, and T. S. McPheeters, Missouri. Permission to conduct the work in the various camps was received from Gen. Miles. A public meeting in behalf of this work will be held on Sunday evening in the Marble Collegiate Church.

In addition to many of the usual accommodations furnished by the associations of reading matter, writing material, games, &c., it is proposed that these branches shall be a means of communication between the soldiers and their friends for such things as they really need. One soldier who left home with thin-soled shoes has been supplied by his friends through the army branch with a pair suitable for camp duties.

Many people will probably desire to make use of this valuable channel of helpfulness to their friends in camp. They can send articles addressed to the Secretary of the Army Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, at camp. If young men upon leaving home were not in a good condition of health, or for other causes the friends desire the help of the Secretary, by addressing him they will have special attention. In case of sickness or accident to any soldier the Secretary will make it his business to visit and be of such service as he may be able.

Further information in regard to this work can be obtained by addressing George A. Hall, State Secretary, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York.

Jersey Hospital Corps Angry.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 4.—The members of the Jersey State Hospital Corps met to-day and decided to attend the regular drill at the armory Friday night in civilian dress. They will answer the roll call and then turn over their uniforms and leave the corps. The men are angry at not being called into service. The members say that although preferring an honorable discharge they would rather be court-martialed than to serve longer, as they are jeered at on the street.

Passengers on the Teutonic.

Among the passengers that sailed yesterday on the steamship Teutonic were Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy in London; Isaac Stern and Mrs. Stern and children, and Charles Dalton of the Sign of the Cross Company.

Last Descendant of Vespucci.

Rome Letter to The Baltimore Sun.

It has been asked, Are there to-day any descendants of Amerigo Vespucci still living? The answer has come from the Florentine journal La Nazione, which says there is one, the widow of a French noble, the Viscount Talon, who as an officer of hussars fought in the Crimea, went through the Italian campaign, and died in consequence of a wound received at Solferino. The lady, with whom the family of the celebrated Florentine discoverer dies out, lives simply and modestly at Florence on a pension assigned to her by the Spanish Government in memory of her great ancestor.

NEWS FROM THE ARMORIES

Capt. Thomas A. Denny Probably Slated to Command the New Twelfth Regiment.

TWENTY-SECOND MEN WAITING

They Voted Originally to Go to the Front and Think They Have Been Misrepresented — Recruiting Actively Progressing.

The men recruited under the auspices of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and who have been accepted by Brig. Gen. Butt, on the offer of the Commander of the Post, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, as material to form regiments in the National Guard, for two years' service in place of the Ninth and Twelfth Regiments, are showing no lack of zeal. A number of them were at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, last night to take examination at the hands of Dr. Weston. Some were refused because they were too small. A good proportion of the men are German sharpshooters, and these have made a very favorable impression on Gen. Butt.

It is pretty well established that Capt. Thomas A. Denny, who is now "boss" at the armory, is to command the new Twelfth Regiment, either as Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Denny was at the head of Company I of the old Twelfth Regiment, and was ordered to remain in the city, instead of going to the front, so that he might help to organize the new regiment.

It is proposed to give him complete charge of it and to use other officers of the old Twelfth, who have not gone to the front, as his subordinate officers as far as possible. The next preference will be given the officers appointed by Col. J. E. Bloom, who has been chosen by the body of recruits as their leader, and who said the other night that a regular Colonel's commission had been promised him when the men were mustered in. It is not unlikely that he will be made Colonel of the new Ninth Regiment.

The Twenty-second Regiment are still very eager to go to the front in place of the Thirteenth Regiment and are awaiting orders. Col. Bartlett shares their feeling and believes if his command is called upon he can take them out with full ranks, unconditionally. They have been misrepresented in this respect, it is said. The Twenty-second voted to go, although the public in some quarters seems to have an opposite idea.

When the order came to find out what proportion of the members of the different regiments would volunteer the men of the Twenty-second were called at once to the armory, as large a proportion of them as could be communicated with. A meeting of the board of officers was held first. The vote then stood 25 to volunteer, 18 not to. All but two of the 18, however, were willing to volunteer if they had assurance that the Twenty-second would go as a regiment under its own officers.

The rank and file vote was taken in the company rooms, and the men told to vote just as they saw fit. About 70 per cent. voted to go. These results were not known at Albany when the assignments of regiments selected for active service were made.

At the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, last night, the first annual handicap competition of Company A for the medal offered by Capt. D. J. Murphy was shot off on the armory range. Private J. T. Raftus won the gold medal with a net score of 58; the silver medal went to Sergt. J. F. Court, score 53. Corp. R. W. Schuessler and Sergt. J. Brunt each scored 51.

A squad of eighteen young men, formerly members of the American Guard of the Public Schools, was drilling in the Old Guard Armory, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, last night. They have been promised places as non-commissioned officers in the regiments recruited under the auspices of the Old Guard.

Members of the Twenty-third Regiment talk of offering the services of the regiment to go to Manila.

Recruiting went on at the Sixty-ninth and Forty-seventh Regiment Armories yesterday.

The Seventy-first Regiment Armory presented a lively scene last night. Major Francis, Adjt. Dowling, and several other officers were kept constantly busy receiving recruits for the reserve or supplemental force around the small nucleus of Seventy-first guardsmen now in the city.

Several important objects will be accomplished by this movement, chief among which are the furtherance of Governor Black's desire that the home National Guard shall be speedily brought up to the required State standard of members, and the creation of disciplined men ready for any future call.

In this work the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first is lending vigorous co-operation, and it has addressed a call for short term enlistments to the ex-members of the regiment and to the patriotic young men of the city. From now on officers will be at the armory both day and evening to receive all applicants.

At the enrollment last night several members of the Seventh Regiment made application. It is estimated that by June 1 600 members will have enlisted.

The Second Battery has decided on four evenings each week for drilling the new recruits. The evenings, number of recruits, and officers in command are as follows: Monday night, forty men, Lieut. Flanagan; Tuesday night, twenty men, Lieut. Sherry; Wednesday night, twenty men, Lieut. Coler, and Thursday night, forty men, Lieut. Jacobus. The drilling is confined to heavy field gun exercise, and by the time the battery is called for duty an extra battery will be in readiness to take charge.

The officers of the Eighth Regiment left in the city to recruit a new regiment to take the place of the organizatioin in the field, have issued a call for men to enlist. An officer is at the armory every evening to recruit. A number of men have already enlisted, and are now awaiting the surgeon's examination. Lieut. Nolan is the officer in charge.

GUARDSMAN MAY BE INSANE.

A Recruit Is Taken from Peekskill Camp to Bellevue.

Joseph Mullady, a private in Company M of the Eighth Regiment, was brought from the State Camp at Peekskill last night and placed in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

Mullady is twenty-eight years old and a plumber, living at 15 Newton Avenue, Long Island City. He is a new recruit, and was enlisted at Peekskill on Monday. Early yesterday morning he appeared at Regimental Surgeon Herman F. Haubold's tent and made a number of ridiculous statements that made the officer think him either drunk or crazy. He told Surgeon Haubold that he had been sentenced to be shot at sunrise this morning on the charge of being a Spanish spy.

Surgeon Haubold had the man placed in the hospital tent, thinking his dementia temporary and the result of a possible over-indulgence in intoxicants. At night the man grew worse, and after a consultation with the commanding officer Surgeon Haubold decided to send Mullady to Bellevue Hospital. He secured a detail of two privates, and the three men arrived here with the patient at midnight. An ambulance was called from Bellevue and the soldier taken there. He was violent, and had to be strapped down in the vehicle.

Surgeon Haubold says the man's condition is probably the result of some illness from which he had not fully recovered, and which was aggravated by the exposure incidental to the opening of a new camp at this time of the year.

BALLOON FOR LOOK-OUT WORK.

Suggestion of Joseph Fleischman May Be Adopted in the Navy.

Joseph Fleischman, the florist, has suggested a method of ascertaining how a view at great distance can be had that may be of advantage to the navy during the present conflict.

While it is generally considered that the greatest distance which can be seen from the lookout of a war vessel is thirty miles by the arrangement of a balloon at a height of 1,000 feet or more a view of at least 100 miles can be obtained. The balloon could be fastened to the ship by a cable, and messages could be sent back and forth. Should the approach of a fleet be seen the lookout in the balloon could communicate with the vessel, and give opportunity for action.

Mr. Fleischman has communicated with Secretary of the Navy Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt offering the idea, and a letter received from Secretary Long today says that he considers the idea exceedingly practical, and that he will refer it to the Board of Strategy immediately. Several prominent army officers, including Gen. Carroll, have indorsed the idea, and have spoken of it highly.

Mr. Fleischman will give the use of his ideas to the Government gratis, and will personally superintend the construction.

WAITING FOR NEWS.

Continued from Page 1.

send the Fourteenth Infantry to San Francisco.

Gen. Merriam, in accordance with these instructions, issued an order for Companies C, D, E, and F to proceed at once to the Presidio. Companies A, B, and H, now in Alaska, will be recalled immediately and sent there. Capt. Taylor, Fourteenth Infantry, mustering officer for the State of Washington, has left for Tacoma.

Word has been received at Vancouver Barracks that Col. T. M. Anderson of the Fourteenth Infantry, who is with his regiment in Alaska, is to be appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers.

PROBLEM OF THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—There is much talk from the foreign legations touching the future of the Philippines, and some extravagant theories have been indulged in by domestic statesmen as to the disposition to be made of them in case they have fallen into the possession of the United States. The Department of State does not indulge in any speculations about the matter. "We do not know," said a prominent officer of the department, "that the United States will be called upon to meet this problem. If it should be necessary it would require careful consideration in the future. To speculate as to what the course of the Administration will be is utterly inadmissible in a public officer."

Military men in and out of Congress express the opinion that the capture of the Philippines will assure the annexation of Hawaii, either by treaty or by bill. They insist that if a colony or territory so far away as the Philippines is to be held, even for a short time, there must be a half-way station for supplies of coal and provisions of many kinds, and that Hawaii will be more important to this country than it would have been without the acquisition of the Philippines.

The appetite for conquest grows by what it feeds on. The assurance that was given by the Congress that in seeking the independence of Cuba the United States did not promise not to take Puerto Rico is quoted as affording the United States the opportunity to acquire that fertile island for strategic purposes now, and to keep it out of the hands of Spain in the future.

Members of Congress who were very strongly opposed to the idea of annexing anything, and who would have voted against any proposition embodying annexation, now wonder if they will not have to sanction one or more annexation schemes. Still a degree of moderation is discovered in all the talk among members of the Senate and the House touching the future of the islands formerly controlled by Spain. The fact that there has been no intimation from Europe that the course of the United States is objectionable to the powers is not accepted as assurance that there will not be interest enough in Europe when the final disposition of those islands comes to be made.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, formerly a Major General of the Southern Confederacy, but to-day nominated and confirmed as a Major General of United States volunteers, is prepared to go anywhere that the country needs him. He offered his services to the President without stipulation or suggestion as to how they should be employed, and he would gladly have accepted any appointment in the army that the President had offered him. If, as reported, he is to take 10,000 yellow fever immunes to Cuba he will take them to accomplish any object the War Department has in view. He has been the most thoroughly congratulated man in Washington for many years.

His appointment is not less popular than that of his former Confederate companion in arms, Fitzhugh Lee. Gen. Lee is spoken of as likely to be asked to take the Western volunteers to the Philippines. His Virginia friends are confident that he would accept the service for that country or for Cuba, but that he would be better satisfied to return to Cuba than to direct operations in a land in which he has not the same interest that he has in Cuba, to which he desires greatly to return as a representative of the Government that Spain has ill-treated in the island. But if Commodore Dewey's report shall call for prompt help from troops, there is a general belief that Lee will be asked to accompany the expedition there and that he may be asked later on to act as Military Governor of the islands.

CONSUL OSCAR F. WILLIAMS.

ROCHESTER, May 4.—The people of this city have a peculiar interest in the operations of the American fleet in Philippine waters from the fact that the United States Consul at Manila, Oscar F. Williams, who was on board Commodore Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, during the engagements in Manila Bay, is a Rochester man. In the last letter received from Consul Williams by a member of his family in this city, dated early in March, he said that news of the destruction of the Maine had just reached Manila. The next direct communication from him was a brief cable message from Hongkong, early last week, announcing that he was about to sail for the Philippines with Commodore Dewey.

Consul Williams, in common with the other American Consular officers in Spain and her colonies, was notified of the suspension of diplomatic relations between the two countries as soon as Minister Woodford received his passports from the Madrid Government, and he left his post for Hongkong on April 23. As only eight days elapsed between that date and the naval battle of last Sunday, it is not supposed that any very important changes in the defenses of Manila could have been made after his departure, and, therefore, he probably was able to give Commodore Dewey a very clear idea of the obstacles to be overcome and the weak points in the fortifications of the harbor. Such information, of course, was of the utmost value to the commander of the American fleet, and may have contributed largely to his brilliant victory.

In the event of the continued occupation of the Philippines by the American forces, Consul Williams, as the representative of the civil authority of the United States in the islands, will have further opportunities to render important services to the Government. His friends in this city believe him to be well fitted for the responsibilities that have devolved upon him, and are glad that he is in a position to play a conspicuous part in the stirring events which are absorbing the attention of the world.

Consul Williams was born in Livonia, Livingston County, a few miles from this city, June 29, 1843. After receiving a common school and academic training he began the study of law, but experiencing the need of a more liberal education, he entered the University of Michigan. When Andrew D. White, now Ambassador to Germany, left that institution to become the first President of Cornell University, Mr. Williams followed him and became one of the eight members of the first class graduated from Cornell, in 1869. Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio was a member of the same class.

After his graduation Mr. Williams went to Kansas, where he resided until 1872. In that year he took charge of the Department of Commercial Law in the Rochester Business University, and his home since then has been in this city.

For the last twenty years Mr. Williams has taken an active part in Republican politics, and he has a wide reputation as a protective tariff advocate. He has made speeches throughout the country under the direction of the Republican National Committee in the last four Presidential campaigns, and that his services in this line were considered valuable is evidenced by the fact that two Republican Presidents have rewarded him with office. He served as Consul to Havre, France, under the Harrison Administration, and was appointed to his present post at Manila by President McKinley, Oct. 18, 1897.

A NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

Some of the Features of a Jersey City Man's Invention.

Joseph L. Firm, President of the Jersey City Board of Education, a mechanical engineer and the inventor of several valuable devices, announced yesterday that he was at work on a new torpedo boat, the plans of which would he would soon submit to the Government.

The boat will be almost entirely submerged, only the turret being visible when approaching an enemy. The principal feature of the boat, Mr. Firm says, is that no gun will be required to discharge the torpedo, and the latter, which steers itself, cannot be turned from its course. The boat does not have to be pumped, but as soon as the torpedo is discharged rises automatically and is ready to speed away.

COULD NOT MAKE HAVANA.

Cattle Steamer, Intercepted by the Cincinnati, Reaches Port.

The British steamer Ardanmhor, Capt. Dunn, which sailed from Guanta, Venezuela, on April 22, bound for Havana, with 837 head of cattle, arrived in this city last evening. She was unable to reach Havana on account of the blockade. When off Matanzas, on the evening of April 28, she was boarded by an officer of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, who told Capt. Dunn that owing to the blockade the steamer could not enter Havana, and also warned him not to enter any Cuban port.

The Ardanmhor then proceeded to Key West for orders, and Capt. Dunn cabled to his agent, W. D. Munson, and received orders to come on to New York. The Ardanmhor has been employed in the cattle carrying trade between Guanta and Havana for the past six months, and belongs to the Ardan Line of steamers.

THE CARLISTS IN ENGLAND.

Great Activity Among the Leaders—Little Alfonso's Only Hope Is to Whip America.

From The Pall Mall Gazette of London.

The supporters of Don Carlos in this country are just now extremely active; in fact, the heads of the movement by which they hope to place the exile on the throne of Spain are holding consultations daily. Each little detail of the expected active campaign is being carefully considered and arranged, so that should the propitious moment come the believers in the cause will be prepared for any and every emergency. Lord Ashburnham, who is Don Carlos's agent here and the head centre of the movement in England, has a much larger following than most people are aware of, and both leaders and followers believe that the time for energetic action on behalf of their champion is not far distant.

A prominent Carlist, in conversation with a Pall Mall Gazette correspondent, said that everything now points to the people of Spain giving the present dynasty notice to quit, and that the only question is whether Spaniards will elect to adopt a republican form of government, or call back "the rightful, lawful King, Don Carlos," to the throne of his ancestors.

"We cannot see any other outcome of the present grave complications in Spain, providing the Governments of Europe do not interfere," he said. "There is only one hope for the present reigning house—the usurpers I will call them—and that is a successful war with the United States. You can estimate the chances of that happening for yourself. If the present Government in Spain allow Cuba to slip through their fingers, or if those in power permit loosening of the bonds that bind Cuba to Spain without war, Don Carlos's day will at once dawn. If, on the other hand, Spain loses to America, and Cuba is either annexed to the impertinent, overbearing, and dangerous republic, or is declared independent, Don Carlos's day has with equal certainty arrived, providing, as I say, that monarchical Europe does not intervene, or (perhaps a more dangerous 'if' this) the Spanish people do not make the mistake of declaring for a republic.

"There is no harm in letting it be known that we have every little detail thought out to a nicety, and there is this time to be no such word as 'fail' if Don Carlos sets foot on Spanish soil and unfurls his banner. The people of the Peninsula are pretty heartily disgusted with the fatuous way the kingdom's business has been conducted for many years. They know Don Carlos to be a strong man, the rightful ruler, and one who will clear up the tangle into which matters of State have got. They know that, once firmly in his rightful place, he will place Spain solidly on her feet again, and that the nation will hold her head high among the other nations of the world. We have intimate knowledge of the trend of events, and are confident that a majority of the clear-thinking Spaniards would hail with delight the prospect of having Don Carlos back again. And they shall have him, too, when the time is ripe.

"To be sure, we have to tread very gingerly at present. We are carefully shadowed—that is, the more prominent among us—by Government spies, and our every movement is watched, and, no doubt, reported on to the authorities that have the Foreign Enlistment act at heart. This foreign enlistment law is much further reaching and more comprehensive than the majority of people imagine, so we have to be, and are, most circumspect. But those who live this year out are likely to witness stirring doings by Carlists in fair but desperately harassed Spain."

A JEWISH WARSHIP.

Fund to Buy One for Presentation to the United States.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, May 3.

The Jews of the United States through the active efforts of those in Ohio, may contribute a sum sufficient to purchase a warship for the United States Government.

Yesterday three prominent Hebrews of Cincinnati arrived in the city to confer with Harry Bernstein to induce him to interest the Jews of Cleveland in the movement. It was decided that a conference with prominent Jews of Cleveland should be held today. It was stated that Ohio Jews alone would contribute enough money for the purpose.

Mr. Bernstein said yesterday that he had no doubt that $10,000 could be raised by the Jewish residents of the Fifth Ward alone. "The Jews all over the world have a grudge against Spain," said he, "and they will contribute liberally to provide the United States with another warship, and will be ready to man it if necessary. Spain has mistreated the Jews in times past, and, although the Jews are not a warlike people, they are ready and willing to fight if necessary.

"They feel that the United States is their friend, and they are ready to lend her any assistance in their power. I have been organizing a company of Russian Jews to respond at the next call for volunteers, and the only difficulty I have is in trying to discourage men who want to enlist for the war. I have been selecting only those who have no fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters in this country, so there will be no sorrow when they go to the front.

"That we will buy a warship for the Government may be stated as an assured fact. The Jews are heart and soul in sympathy with this war, because they know what humanity means. They have had trials and tribulations in every country in the world except in America."

Eben Brewer, Postal Agent.

Eben Brewer, who has been appointed by the Postmaster General to have charge of a postal agency which it is intended to establish in Cuba, is a Pennsylvania man. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of '71, and at once engaged in the class of 1871, and at once engaged in newspaper work on The Erie (Penn.) Dispatch. Later he was an editorial writer on The Philadelphia Times.

SPAIN'S SHIPS ASSEMBLING

The Cape Verde Squadron Reported to Have Joined the Fleet Near Cadiz.

PREPARING A GRAND COUP

Whole Force of Battleships, Cruisers, Auxiliary Cruisers, and Torpedo Craft Will Start Soon for American Waters, It Is Said.

LISBON, May 4.—News has been received here that the Spanish Cape Verde squadron has returned to join the Spanish fleet near Cadiz, which is nearly ready for sea. It is added that the combined fleet of Spain will shortly start for American waters.

MADRID, May 4.—Rear Admiral Camara has been appointed Commander in Chief of the reserve fleet at Cadiz.

The Spanish fleet which was at the Cape Verde Islands, consisting of the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo, Cristobal Colon, and Maria Teresa, (all first-class cruisers,) accompanied by the torpedo-boat destroyers Furor, Terror, and Pluton, left St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, on April 29, destination unknown.

The distance from the Cape Verde Islands to the Canary Islands is about 876 miles, and the distance from the Canary Islands to Cadiz is about 700 miles, or 1,576 miles from the Cape Verde Islands to Cadiz. The Spanish squadron, being five days out from St. Vincent, could have made Cadiz by this time, steaming at the rate of about 300 miles a day, or a little over twelve knots an hour. But the Lisbon dispatch does not say distinctly that the squadron has reached Cadiz. It announces that the squadron "has returned to join the Spanish fleet near Cadiz," which may mean that its news comes possibly from the Canary Islands or from some source at Madrid.

At Cadiz the Spaniards are understood to be fitting out the battleship Pelayo and the first-class cruisers Cardenal Cisneros, Emperador Carlos V., Giuseppe Garibaldi, and Alfonso XIII., besides the warships Numancia, Vitoria, Destructor, and several auxiliary cruisers and a number of torpedo boats and torpedo gunboats.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—While not accepting the news from Europe that the Cape Verde fleet had returned to Cadiz as unquestionably correct, the report agrees with the conjectures of many naval officers here. Just what Admiral Vilamil intends to do next, in view of the disaster to the Manila fleet and with the Spanish Government probably impressed with an opinion that their vessels are not in fit condition to encounter the fleet of the United States, is found to be matter of surmise only, although it is treated as a matter of not much consequence.

The unsupported report that a cruiser of the Spanish Government was at Barbados recently does not renew the alarm that has been rather too frequently expressed to suit such men as Capt. Barker, who has never had any notion that the battleship was in danger from the Temerario or from any other one or two detached vessels.

"It is altogether a waste of imagination," said one naval officer, "to undertake to think of the Spanish naval officers making anything like a dash toward our coast with a small fleet or by single ships. Unless they come in force with all the vessels afloat in Spain they will not venture this way. If they bring their entire fleet I hope that the United States will match England's page about the destruction of the Armada." There is to be no overconfidence about the indifference or lack of energy of the Spanish. The Navy Department will proceed upon the assumption that the Government of Spain will employ all its force, and all its knowledge to inflict injury upon the ships of the United States. The strategists of the United States Navy have endeavored to imagine every possible move the Spanish could make or that the United States would make in like conditions to these that now afflict Spain, but all that the men of skill can do with Spain's fleet is not much.

A few days ago it was believed that it might be on its way to Puerto Rico, as a base of operations, and that its arrival there would help the Navy Department to carry out its own plans. The department has not yet got so far as to have a plan involving the transfer of United States ships to Spain. The talked of dash to the Canaries seems to have served to keep the Spanish fleet at home, and concerned about a possible attack. To carry out such an expedition would require that the United States fleet be large and accompanied by many colliers and supply vessels carrying coal and food. No such arrangements appear to have been made. Spain must make like provision for transferring a fleet from Spain to the West Indies. It is not believed to be possible to conceal the movements of so considerable a squadron or to prevent its being intercepted on the way if the United States desired to lame it before it could reach its destination.

Spanish Liners at Cadiz.

MADRID, May 4.—The Spanish transatlantic liner Colon has arrived at Corunna, and the transatlantic liner Maria Cristina has arrived at Cadiz, both of them from Cuba.

RAN AWAY FROM A WARSHIP.

Steamer Schleswig Reports that She Was Chased by a Spaniard.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Capt. Aarhuus of the German steamship Schleswig, which arrived to-day from Haiti, claims to have been pursued and fired on by a Spanish man-o'-war off Tortugas, April 28, just after sundown. The Captain says he not only refused to heave to, but kept going ahead under full power of steam with shot after shot coming after him, and soon outdistanced his pursuer in the darkness. Capt. Aarhuus appears confident of the assertion the vessel that pursued him was a Spaniard.

WARSHIPS OFF THE BANKS.

Capt. Whyte Says He Saw Two Big Vessels and Two Torpedo Boats.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Capt. Whyte of the Allan Line steamship Turanian, which arrived to-day from Glasgow via St. John's and Halifax, states that on Sunday, when off the banks after sundown, he sighted in the distance a warship with a cruiser ahead, followed by two boats, thought to be torpedo boats. Capt. Wythe signaled the mysterious craft, but they made no reply.

PRESENTED WITH A LOVING CUP.

James H. Whitehouse Completes Forty Years' Service with Tiffany & Co.

James H. Whitehouse completed yesterday forty years' service in the employ of Tiffany & Co., and his associates of the engraving and designing department, of which he has charge, presented him with a silver loving cup, appropriately inscribed and holding forty American Beauty roses.

Mr. Whitehouse came to this city from England, his native land, in 1858. Even at that early date, Tiffany & Co., then at 550 Broadway, were on the lookout for artistic talent, and finding that Mr. Whitehouse, who was but twenty-five years old, possessed ability, engaged him and kept him busy at first chiefly with engraving and later with the development of the business. He soon became widely known in his art and designed the Cyrus Field medal struck in commemoration of the laying of the first transatlantic cable in 1858. Many of the medals, presentation swords, and other testimonials presented to heroes of the civil war, the famous Bryant vase in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and other notable contributions to metallic art work are his productions.

Alabama Populists.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 4.—The Populist State Convention to-day nominated this State ticket: Governor—G. B. Deans, Shelby; Secretary of State—Thomas Maxwell, Tuscaloosa; Auditor—T. Day, Chilton; Attorney General—J. M. Whitehead, Butler; Treasurer—W. B. Killebrew, Dall; Superintendent of Education—J. Hearn, Choctaw; Commissioner of Agriculture—L. Reese, Lowndes. No Supreme Court ticket was named.

Corn Duties Oppress Austria.

VIENNA, May 4.—Owing to the great rise in the prices for corn, an agitation is on foot in the Reichstag for the abolition of the corn duties. The Neue Freie Presse says it is improbable that the Government will consent to the abolition.

THE HORRORS OF WA

"It's all very well to talk of the h of war," growled Jones at the dinner "but how about the horrors of pea Look at this piece of scorched leather Bridget offers us under the name of broiled steak!" "I know," said Mrs. J sweetly, "it is truly horrible, and if only had a gas broiler like the Smiths would see a difference." "Nonsense!" Jones, "it's all due to having a cook doesn't know her business." "Oh, Bridget going when her month is up, and I'll a time getting another cook. They all they will not go into the kitchen in Summer time where there is a coal range That's one of their horrors of peace. are demanding a gas range now, and if haven't got it they won't look at you." Jones made a wry face, and said nothing but he telephoned the gas company day and said he had changed his mind and they might put in a gas range after all.

Headquarters Veteran Association

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT,

NATIONAL GUARD, N. Y.,

Park Avenue and 34th Street,

New York, May 4, 1898.

The Seventy-first Regiment having answered the call of the country and being now in the field, we, the undersigned, veterans of the regiment, call upon its ex-members and the young men of this city to fill the places of the men who are gone, thus reinforcing the regiment for the protection of the city and State during the absence of its volunteered members.

Young men will be enlisted for a term covering the period of the regiment's absence, and, upon its return, will be entitled to an honorable discharge. Those enlisting will have the first opportunity of volunteering should a second call be made by President McKinley.

Apply at the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue.

Edwin A. McAlpin,	J. Kennedy Tod,
Chas. G. Homer,	John N. Golding,
Eugene H. Conklin,	Chas. R. Brown,
Wright D. Goss,	J. B. Ward,
Custis B. Pierce,	Gustave Schloss,
D. W. C. Ward,	Lloyd W. Francis,
John P. Hilliard,	George Ball,
Joseph J. Little,	O. H. Pride,
Wm. B. Ferguson.	

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador, Washington.

GRAND—L. Donovan, United States Army; Philip R. Ward, United States Army.

GILSEY—E. S. Willard, United States Navy; Capt. A. W. Vogdes, United States Army.

SAVOY—Gustavo Bach, Havana.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Major James K. McGuire, Syracuse.

WALDORF—Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Washington; Prince Victor Emmanuel, Count of Turin.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arnold, Miller & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. E. Arnold, carpets; Hotel Normandie.

Amberg, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Amberg, notions; Gilsey House.

Alms & Doepke Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Smith, dress goods and wash fabrics; 80 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks and velvets; 3 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bush & Bull Company, The, Williamsport, Penn.; J. S. Middaugh, notions, furnishing goods, and laces; Westminster Hotel.

Block & Grant Co., Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, white goods, gloves, hosiery, and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Connell & Co., Scranton, Penn.; C. Connell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Corliss, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. A. Corliss, collars and cuffs; Grand Hotel.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Gladding, B. H. & Co., Providence, R. I.; R. Birtivistle, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.

Herman Brothers, Lindauer & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; B. Herman, clothing and woolens; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Hornik, M., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; M. Hornik, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Howe & Rogers Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. Rogers, carpets; Murray Hill Hotel.

Healy, R., Worcester, Mass.; Cloaks; Hotel Manhattan.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Vanswall, flowers and feathers; 96 Spring Street; Holland House.

Kent & Miller, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. V. Miller, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Long, John H., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. H. Long, dress goods and satines; Hotel Vendome.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. D. Levy, notions; 51 Leonard Street; Stuart House.

Marcus, S., Gordonsville, Va.; clothing; Stuart House.

Marcus, M. H., Hampton, Va.; clothing; Stuart House.

Miller & Peck Company, The, Waterbury, Conn.; S. N. Osborn, carpets and upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Merchants' Auction and Job Lot Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Rothschild, tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

O'Callaghan, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. O'Callaghan, carpets; Continental Hotel.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, millinery; Miss Wells, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, The, F. B. Patton, linings; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Steiner & Lobman, Montgomery, Ala.; N. Lobman, domestics and dress goods; 54 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Specker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Rhoads, domestics and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. H. Stearns, Jr., notions; Hotel Manhattan.

Turner, Read & Co., Norwich, N. Y.; J. B. Turner, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Thompson, M. F., Binghamton, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wasserman Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. F. Sackett, silverware; Broadway and Tenth Street; Sturtevant House.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets and rugs; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Walsh, P. J., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Meade, carpets; Gilsey House.

Weed, Charles A., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. A. Weed, woolens; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

Saratoga Woman Stricken.

Mrs. Hattie Errickson, thirty-three years old, of Saratoga, N. Y., who arrived in Jersey City yesterday on her way from Washington, was prostrated by heart disease while in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. She was taken to the City Hospital. Her condition is critical, and her friends were notified.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:25 A. M.—228 Bowery; F. Feinberg; damage, $500.

10:15 A. M.—230 Second Street; Harris Broman; damage, $20.

5:40 P. M.—156 East Eighteenth Street; Thomas Dundon; damage, $2,000.

7 P. M.—56 Prince Street; Mrs. H. Marks; damage, $10,000.

7:15 P. M.—61 James Street; occupant unknown.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, May 4.—The packing house of M. Danahy & Son was burned last night. Loss $50,000; covered by insurance.

SUNBURY, Penn., May 4.—Hotel Shikellimy, a large Summer hotel situated on Susquehanna Heights, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. It was owned by Drumheller Brothers of this place. Loss, $50,000.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Emma Ray won, Lona Marie second, Brown Prince third. Time—1:03.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Excursion won, Rey Hooker second, Mallaka third. Time—0:49.

THIRD RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs; selling. E. Come won, Malay second, O third. Time—0:56¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Judge Denny won, Satsuma second, Ostler Joe third. Time—1:55.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. San Antonio won, Watomba second; Imp. Mistral third. Time—1:28¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. San Mateo won, Sport McAllister second, Mattie third. Time—1:14¼.

UNRULY SOLDIERS IN CAMP

Foraging Expeditions at Hempstead and Westbury Tax the Strength of the Constabulary.

DOUBLE GUARDS NOW POSTED.

Members of the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments Make Things Lively in the Peaceful Villages Around Camp Black.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 4.—All that is needed at Camp Black now to make it as comfortable as a camp can well be, is some fine weather. Since yesterday the plains have been transformed into a sea of canvas, stretching as far as the eye can see on the green, soggy turf. Every tent has been put up and there is shelter for everybody. Additional supplies in the form of straw, blankets and rubber ponchos arrived to-day and the guardsmen who last night were still but illy provided for, are congratulating themselves upon the prospect to-night for warm quarters. Food is also plentiful and of excellent quality, though bare of luxuries, and these latter some of the soldiers have set out to get on their own account. As a consequence, bills for damages from neighboring farmers have already been presented at headquarters and it is said that there is liable to be considerable litigation.

The cow which was reported missing yesterday was found dead this morning, her head pierced by two bullets of the standard calibre. The choicest parts were cut away, and apparently by hands that knew considerable about the butchering business. Her owner, Mrs. J. Pratt, who owns a farm in the neighborhood, appeared at headquarters to-day with a bill for $60, which she wanted paid immediately. She declared that a number of men belonging to the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo were responsible for the slaughter, and the commander referred her to Col. Welch, the officer commanding that organization. The Colonel disclaimed any responsibility for the matter, and said he had no proof whatever against any of his men. There were some absent at roll call, but it would be difficult to prove that they had committed any depredations.

Another farmer presented a bill for the value of 150 chickens, which he accused men of Companies B, C, and I of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of stealing. He was referred to Capt. Behrends, a son of the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, commanding Company C, who also denied that his men were guilty. He said he had seen a man bring in four chickens, but knew positively that the man had bought and paid for them.

Guardsmen Became Unruly.

Residents of the near-by towns of Hempstead, Westbury, and Garden City are having a good deal of trouble with unruly soldiers, and reports of excesses are coming in at an alarming rate. Last night several members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment stole out of camp and came to Hempstead, where they frequented a number of saloons and became intoxicated. They entered the saloon owned by E. Matthews, and proceeded to make things lively, both in front and behind the bar. The saloon keeper sent out for assistance, and, happily, a squad of the Seventy-first Regiment, which had been sent out to capture the fugitives, appeared on the scene. The guards entered the saloon and placed the rioters under arrest, but one man, Private Irving, would not submit, and, seizing a soda water bottle, threw it at the Sergeant commanding the squad. Then he ran out and started down the street. Three members of the local constabulary started in pursuit and fired several shots in the air to frighten the escaping soldier. They eventually succeeded in overtaking him, and locked him up in the Town Hall. Later they turned him over to the guards, and the man is now in the guard house making the best of a bread and water diet.

At Westbury a number of men from the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-ninth joined forces and for a short time instituted a reign of terror, and as a result thirty-eight of them were prisoners in the Town Hall this morning until turned over to a guard from the camp, who took them to headquarters and thence, after a brief ceremony, to the guardhouse. The men had made the rounds of drinking resorts, where they demolished pool tables, racks, and cues, and after exhausting themselves with this sport, took possession of Stouffel's barber shop. The barbers there made a precipitate retreat and left the soldiers to amuse themselves in their own way. This they did by giving each other dry shaves and clipping each other's hair, and other more or less tonsorial feats.

Looking then for fresh fields to conquer, they went to the fire engine house and began to clang the fire bells. The village was aroused and many residents rushed from their cottages only to find that they were the victims of the soldiers' pranks. It took every member of the local police force, augmented by look-out squads from the camp, to place the men under restraint, and their transfer to the Town Hall cells was attended with many difficulties.

Extra Guards Added.

To-day Lieut. Buckner of the Seventy-first Regiment and twenty-five men have been detailed to act as guards for Westbury, and no further trouble is expected. Besides, the Provost Marshal of the camp, Col. Sanger, has established a patrolling system and a cordon of guards, who have positive orders to allow no member of the encamped regiments outside camp lines. Col. Sanger explained this order by saying that he did not wish it understood that there had been any disorder in camp, but that on the contrary the discipline had been better than could be expected. He merely placed these additional guards as a precautionary measure and to impress the men with the fact that no laxity of discipline would be permitted under any circumstances. The rules will be more strict than at State Camp, and any violators will be made the objects of severe punishment.

Camp routine, it was announced to-day, would be instituted in all its details to-morrow, and the numerous drills and formations will be punctually carried out. Major Gen. Roe to-day issued the following General Orders No. 2:

"By direction of the Governor the troops in camp will consist of three brigades, as follows: The Sixty-fifth and Second and Third Provisional Regiments will form a brigade, which Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver is assigned to command. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Forty-seventh Regiments will form a brigade, which Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt has been assigned to command. The Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and the First Provisional Regiments will form a brigade, which Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith has been assigned to command.

"The Headquarters' guard will hereafter be furnished by the brigades in turn, as follows: May 5, Gen. Butt's brigade; May 6, Gen. Oliver's brigade; May 7, Gen. Smith's brigade.

"On and after May 5 brigade commanders will in their brigades require the performance of all duties imposed by General Orders No. 1. They will preserve order in their respective brigades and give such assistance to the Provost Marshal as he may require. By orders of Gen. ROE.

"STEPHEN H. OLIN, Assistant Adjutant General."

The many conflicting rumors regarding the probable action of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, which it has been repeatedly said would refuse to enlist in the United States service, caused Gen. Roe and Assistant Inspector Major Andrews to make a personal, unofficial canvass among the men. The two officers started in early this morning, and in about two hours learned that out of the 665 men of that regiment in camp only 3 would refuse to volunteer, and these three all gave valid reasons for their withdrawal. Under these circumstances it is believed that the Thirteenth will go to the front intact, as a sufficient number of men can be recruited from the surplus of other regiments to make the required regimental quota. Several new field officers, however, will have to be elected. Col. Watson, it is said, has declared positively that he would not volunteer. Major Cockran has already resigned, and Lieut. Col. Luscombe has also announced his intention of remaining at home. Major George B. Russell is the officer next in rank, and it is thought that he will be appointed Colonel in the event of Col. Watson's resignation.

Squadron A's Horses Arrive.

Squadron A to-day received its full allowance of horses, and went through the regular drills mounted. The men had considerable trouble, however, in executing the required evolutions, and even in mounting, as the horses are all green, and have never been in active cavalry service. Through the kindness of Harry Payne Whitney, who has a Summer residence in the vicinity of the camp, the men of the squadron, who until to-day have had to go nearly two miles to water their horses and get drinking water for themselves, will have no further trouble on that score. Mr. Whitney will send down every day until the water connections are made a water tank wagon with a sufficient supply for both man and horses.

The physical examination of the men in camp was begun to-day under the supervision of the regular army officers detailed for that purpose, and a number of the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiment members were examined with satisfactory results. The surgeons are still undergoing examination, and the final findings will, it was announced, not be ready for a week.

The new Brigadier Generals appointed by the Governor arrived here to-day, accompanied by as many members of their staffs as have been selected. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade has established headquarters and selected the following aides:

Major Schuyler Schieffelin, Major Herbert Parsons, Capt. T. B. Keech, Capt. F. T. Underhill, and Capt. J. W. Gerard, Jr.

Gen. George Moore Smith, commander of the Second Brigade, brought with him Major Thomas J. O'Donohue, Quartermaster; Major D. B. Arnold, Commissary; Major John McClintock, Inspector, and Capts. Charles Elliot Warren and Putnam Bradlee Strong, aides. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver has not yet chosen his staff.

Major Gen. Roe has countermanded the orders issued several days ago assigning troops to Creedmoor. Instead, arrangements have been made to send one regiment at a time to the shooting grounds at that point for rifle practice. One regiment is expected to leave within a day or two. The men will bivouac on the grounds, and spend from one to three days at the targets, according to the standard of efficiency reached.

Troop C. Makes Arrests.

A detail of Troop C late this afternoon arrested four men of the Fourteenth Regiment, whom they caught demolishing fences in the neighborhood of the camp. Gen. Roe had issued strict orders prohibiting any raids of that sort, and the men will be severely dealt with. To prevent any further depredations a double force of guards will patrol the camp day and night, and look out for offenders.

Visitors by the hundreds trooped to the camp to-day. They came by train, on bicycles, in vehicles of every description, and many on foot. None was allowed, however, in the company streets, or within the lines of headquarters without a special pass or permit. Among the visitors was Benjamin D. Silliman, ninety-two years old, and the oldest living graduate of Yale. He walked a considerable distance around the camp and enjoyed the sight. He regretted that his age did not permit him to volunteer. "But," said he, "if the call becomes pressing, I guess I can manage to shoulder a rifle and help the country."

Chaplain for Second Regiment.

ALBANY, May 4.—Gov. Black to-day designated the Rev. Hector Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Troy, as Chaplain of the Second Regiment at Camp Black, Hempstead Plains.

YALE'S PLATOON OFF TO CAMP.

Cheered by Two Thousand People as They Left New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 4.—The Yale platoon of the Connecticut Light Battery left here this noon for the State rendezvous at Niantic. A full passenger coach load went. Fully 2,000 persons, students for the greater part, were at the station to see the men off, and the prospective fighters held a veritable reception. Most of the company members are seniors, and as they bade their roommates good-bye there was much feeling evinced. Lady friends of the students were also present in considerable numbers. The regular long cheer of the students was shouted again and again, and as the men stood waiting for their train the great mass of students took up the refrain, "We'll Stand Shoulder to Shoulder for Old Glory."

As the train pulled from the station the departing sons of Yale, as far as possible, took up positions on the platforms and waved adieus. The students who remained rent the air with cheer after cheer, and then marched back to the campus, headed by a drum corps, singing and cheering as they proceeded.

TO LEAD NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Appointments Recommended to the President by Gov. Black.

ALBANY, May 4.—With a view of having the twelve regiments of New York State volunteers under the direct command of the National Guard officers of this State, this dispatch was sent to President McKinley to-day:

J. Addison Porter, Secretary to President, Washington, D. C.:

The Governor of the State of New York tenders the twelve regiments called for from this State as a division of four brigades and will be pleased to have Charles Francis Roe appointed Major General, Peter C. Doyle, Robert Shaw Oliver, McCoskry Butt, and George Moore Smith as Brigadier Generals, the positions held by them in the State service. Roe is a West Point graduate and ex-army officer; Doyle is an ex-volunteer officer, war of rebellion, and Oliver is an ex-army officer; the others have seen long service in the National Guard of this State.

W. M. GRIFFITH,
Secretary to Governor.

SURGEONS MUSTERED IN FIRST.

Six Hundred Men Enlist in the Volunteer Army the First Day.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Reports received to-day at the office of Adjt. Gen. Corbin show that on yesterday, the first day of the mustering in of volunteers, 105 officers, chiefly surgeons, and 600 men were enlisted. This represents the first installment of the volunteer army of 125,000 men. The process pursued at each State rendezvous is for the regimental surgeons to be examined first by a board composed of the mustering officer and local physicians.

The surgeons thus taken into the service then assist the mustering officer in making the physical examination of the other volunteers. It is expected that the enlisting will progress much more rapidly as the mustering officers and surgeons become accustomed to their work.

NATIONAL GUARD REORGANIZING.

Recruiting Officers Appointed for the Fifth Brigade.

ALBANY, May 4.—Gov. Black, through Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, has designated the following to act as recruiting officers to reestablish the organizations of the National Guard in the Fifth Brigade.

Capt. Eugene K. Austin, to recruit the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment in place of the Eighth Regiment, to be assisted by Lieut. Abraham Jacobson, Capt. Charles Ross, Capt. Roy H. Hawkes, Lieut. Garry G. Nolan, ex-Capt. W. H. Romer, ex-Capt. William D. Cunningham, ex-Capt. George P. Caunnann, and ex-First Lieut. George C. Heilner.

Capt. John O'Connell, the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment in place of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, assisted by Capt. Patrick Farrelly, Battalion Quartermaster Sergts. Moriel E. Sisk and Michael J. Dwyer, ex-Capt. William Desmond and Dr. Augustine McGuire.

Major A. T. Francis, the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment to take the place of the Seventy-first Regiment, assisted by First Lieuts. J. W. Dowling, E. B. Bruch, and J. Alfred C. Hard, Second Lieut. John R. Chatfield, Sergt. Major John Miller, Color Bearer McGalliard, Sergts. W. C. Haskell, and T. A. Hill.

PRINCETON STUDENTS ENLIST.

The Faculty Will Recommend Degrees for Senior Class Members.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 4.—Princeton's Faculty took its stand on the war question to-day by the unanimous passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the senior class who enlist will be recommended for their degrees and that members of other classes who enlist will be excused from the examinations next June, provided always that action shall apply to no minors who enlist without the consent of their parents.

This action was brought about by the fact that the following students enlisted to-day in Battery A, First Regiment of Artillery of Pennsylvania: J. H. Caldwell, '98; Harold Smith, '98; A. M. Stewart, Jr., '98; E. F. Wetzel, '98; R. W. Hench, '98; L. S. Thomas, '99; J. L. Wilson, '99; A. B. Mitchell, '99; L. M. Byrnes, 1900; B. Hart, Jr., 1900; M. C. Williams, 1900; Chandler, 1900; Brandt, 1900; Wagaman, 1900; Chandler, 1901; Knowlton, 1900; Brown, 1900.

CAMP LIFE AT PEEKSKILL

The Guardsmen Are in Splendid Health and Stand Cold and Exposure Well.

CAPTAIN PARKER'S ADVICE

No Man Should Enlist, He Says, Who Cannot Do So for the Full Time—He Believes the Camp Will Be Consolidated with Hempstead.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y., May 4.—In spite of a state of weather here that would try men's souls as well as their constitutions, the three thousand men in camp here are in good health and spirits. There are many colds, but only such as might come to men in the city had they ventured out with insufficient clothing. The hospital tent is to-day deserted, except two light cases of tonsilitis. Two cases of sickness among 3,000 men, unused to camp life, sleeping on straw spread on the bare earth, damp, and cold is a remarkable showing and speaks well for the hardihood of the soldiers. It is also an indication that the muster into the United States service which is close at hand, will find few men who are not able to stand the ordeal of a medical examination.

The temper of the men is also excellent. All day long they tramped over the parade ground drilling, yet few of them have flinched. To-day only four men went home, and these were relieved from duty because they were subject to epileptic fits, and would have been unable to pass the medical examination.

To some of the men the statement of Capt. Parker of the Fourth Cavalry, one of the mustering officers, may be a relief. In an interview yesterday he mentioned the class of men who were exempt from conscription during the late war, and said:

Capt. Parker's Statement.

"In general it might be recommended that no man should enlist for the present call whose absence from home during two years will bring hardship or suffering upon those dependent upon him. This recommendation is made to protect the United States against loss, as well as baneful effects on discipline by the presence in the ranks of discontented men, persistently and vainly appealing for discharge. No man should enlist who cannot unreservedly offer his services to the United States for the whole period of two years' enlistment. Up to the very moment of taking the oath of allegiance a man can withdraw, and he cannot be held, but as soon as he is mustered into the service of the United States the situation changes, and withdrawal is out of the question. It would be well for every man to remember that."

Capt. Parker also made a significant statement when he said that as soon as the men had been mustered in, they would be taken away from here, in all probability, and sent to where they can be manoeuvred as an army. He gave it as his opinion also that the camp here and the one at Hempstead would be consolidated after the mustering in, and probably manoeuvred as an army at Montauk Point. It was the gossip of the camp to-day that the men, as soon as enlisted, would be sent to the coast forts, and this opinion of Capt. Parker lends color to the theory.

To many of the men who are tired of their bargain, and who are on the fence, this opinion of Capt. Parker will be welcome, but for all of that the regimental commanders do not expect any appreciable falling off in numbers. If there is, they say, there are lots of men at home ready to take the places of those who leave.

Lieut. Col. George A. Davis, who has just been commissioned by the President as a Brigadier General, came back to Camp Townsend from Hempstead to-night. Tomorrow the medical examiners are expected, and then the real work of separating the chaff from the grain will begin.

The Examining Board.

The examining board is composed of Dr. L. M. Maus of Fort Hamilton, for the War Department, and Dr. Charles E. Jones of Albany and Dr. C. E. Nichols of Troy, representing the State, under assignment from the Governor. As soon as they arrive here they will examine the medical staffs of the three regiments, who will in their turn examine the men for fitness. The regimental medical staffs are Dr. C. N. Thompson, Chief Surgeon, and Drs. William E. Woodend and S. Dana Hubbard, assistants of the Ninth; Dr. George G. Ward, Chief Surgeon, and Drs. John B. Haden and Thomas C. Chalmers, assistants, of the Twelfth, and Dr. Lewis K. Neff, Post Surgeon, and Drs. H. A. Haubold and W. Steele, assistants, of the Eighth. The examination, to which these surgeons will subject the men will be about the same as for life insurance, and it is expected that 400 a day can be so examined. This will take at least eight days, and then the places of the men turned back will be taken by other recruits, so that several weeks will elapse before the mustering in can begin. By that time the men on hand will have thoroughly understood what they have to expect, and every man can take the oath of allegiance with his eyes open.

There was a slight protest about the food to-day by some men of the Ninth Regiment. Some of them took pieces of the corned beef they got at dinner to Col. Seward, and said that they could not eat it. Col. Seward sent them to Chief Commissary Roselle. He heard the complaint, and then taking a piece of the beef ate it. "You boys will have to find a better kick to make than that," he said, and sent them off.

Major Roselle says that the men are well and bounteously fed, and the majority of men in camp agree with him. For breakfast to-day they had corned beef hash, with tomato sauce, steak, bread, boiled potatoes, and coffee. For luncheon, corned beef or ham and cabbage, potatoes, and coffee, and for dinner, roast chicken, potatoes, and coffee, and there was as much provided as they could eat. The caterer ran out of bread last night, and to-day made arrangements to get an extra supply from the city. The regular army allowance of bread a day for each man is one pound two ounces, while, according to Major Roselle, the allowance here has been five pounds.

Complained of His Hash.

The mess hall is open on all sides and it is necessary to have the plate of each man filled as soon as he sits down. At breakfast yesterday one recruit, after having tasted his food, called a waiter, and with a look that would have gone well in the Waldorf-Astoria, remarked:

"Why, waiter, this hash is cold." A roar of derision went up from those about him and he subsided.

Major Roselle said to-day that he had investigated the shortage of bread of last night, and had found that it was due to the fact that many of the men in the first mess had "swiped" sandwiches from the table to nibble on in their tents at night. This will be stopped as far as possible. The Commissary said he had not been advised whether the mess would be kept up as at present when United States regulations prevail.

Major R. H. Banks of the Third Brigade, who has been Chief Commissary here, was ordered to Hempstead to-day by Gen. Roe, and Major Roselle took his place.

George W. Robertson, President of Peekskill Village, called on Gen. Doyle to-day and complained of the action of a lot of men in the town last night. He wanted to know if the men had been provided with passes and the commanding officer informed him that only one pass had been issued. Nevertheless there were about twenty-five soldiers in the city last night, and they made things lively until the early hours. A number of them tried to pass the guard lines in the early hours and eighteen were locked up in the guard tent all night. Four when challenged by the guard took to their heels and disappeared in the swamp below the camp. Two others were caught this morning and locked up. They will have to stay in the guardhouse until to-morrow morning without rations. As a result of Mr. Robertson's complaint, the guard has been increased and the boys will find running the guard hereafter a hard problem.

The recruits are being rapidly supplied with uniforms. Lieut. Wentworth, Quartermaster of the Eighth Regiment, fitted out 300 of his men with blouses, trousers, and fatigue caps to-day, so that only about 100 now remain ununiformed. The uniforms came from the Eighth Regiment Armory in New York. None has yet been sent by the State or Federal authorities, and the Ninth Regiment is anxiously waiting for them. The Twelfth's men were nearly all supplied when they arrived here.

Many Employers Send Checks.

A number of the boys were in high feather to-day over the receipt by them of letters and checks from their employers. The latter expressed good wishes and a promise to keep their places open for them until their return. Private Tobias of Company M, Eighth Regiment, who is the New York representative of E. N. Rowell & Co., paper box manufacturers of Batavia, N. Y., got such a letter with a twenty-five-dollar check, and Private James F. Tracy of Company D, Eighth Regiment, received word from his employer, John E. Milholland, that his place would be kept open and his salary sent him every week. A twenty-dollar bill came in the letter.

A new canteen, in opposition to ex-Alderman Dunphy's, was opened to-day by one Fitzpatrick. The usual kick was made, but Fitzpatrick said he would run his place or know the reason why. There is no guard at the back of the camp where the canteen is located, and it was liberally patronized all day. There were, however, few cases of drunkenness. It has been remarked that the pile of old bottles on the dump is the smallest known in years. These are mostly half-pint flasks, and case bottles are the exception.

Rumor About Gen. Doyle.

It was rumored in camp to-day that Gen. Doyle had been commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers by the President, and there was much joy thereat among the men, every one of whom loves the genial commander. When asked relative to the rumor, Gen. Doyle said the statement was a bit premature, but that he had heard that his name had been sent in.

Col. Story to-night distributed 250 additional blankets, fifty to the Ninth Regiment and 100 each to the Eighth and Twelfth.

It was stated last night that Chief Surgeon C. N. Thompson of the Ninth would not go to the front. He said that he could not give up his practice for two years, and had been under the impression that he could go with the regiment for three or four months, and then be let off. When he found that enlistment would mean two years, if the war continued so long, he declared his intention of going home.

The Field Officer of the day was Major George F. Lorigan of the Ninth Regiment, and the Officer of the Guard, Lieut. O'Donnell of the Eighth Regiment. The entire post guard was detailed from the Ninth.

Weather wiseacres are predicting clear and warm weather for to-morrow, and the men are hoping that they are right.

CAMP LIFE AT SEA GIRT.

New Jersey Soldiers Are as Comfortable as Possible in Bad Weather—Examinations Begin.

SEA GIRT, May 4.—Camp Voorhees was still shrouded to-day in a disagreeable gloom that followed in the wake of yesterday's storm. Notwithstanding the continued bad weather, a general feeling of satisfaction prevails. A source of some discomfort was partially obviated to-day by Quartermaster General Donnelly, who erected two extra tents on each company street. The daily routine of camp life, eventful though it is to the soldier boys, takes up a great part of the day. The guardsmen during their spare hours beautify their tents and revel in the delicacies furnished them from home. Raw recruits were kept busy this morning in performing their first evolutions.

News that Gen. Sewell would receive the appointment of Major General elicited from Gov. Voorhees, Adjt. Gen. Stryker, ex-Congressman Kean, and Gen. Plume telegrams of hearty congratulation, which were sent to the Senator at Washington. It is believed here that Gen. Sewell will accept the appointment, but that Gen. Plume also will receive a commission as Brigadier General.

The serious business of the day was the medical examinations of the First Regiment, conducted by Assistant Surgeon W. C. Gorgas of the regular army, who was assisted by Capt. Henry Allers of Harrison and Lieuts. James R. English of Irvington and S. Harbourne Baldwin of Newark, the medical staff of the First Regiment. Surgeon Allers enjoys the distinction of being New Jersey's first accepted volunteer. He was examined yesterday afternoon.

Company B, which was first before the examining board, displayed wonderful physical perfection, there being only two men in the command rejected. Private Frederick Hartman, fifty-seven years old, of Newark, whose affiliation with that command runs back twenty-four years, and who wears a twenty-year service medal, was one of those rejected. He was thrown out on the age limit. Hartman wept and seemed utterly crushed. The work is going on with extraordinary celerity, but it will require at least eight days to finish it.

New recruits are arriving every day. At noon fourteen fine-looking soldiers, members of Company A, Sixth Regiment, of Camden, marched into camp and received a warm greeting from the Third Regiment, to which they will be attached. Lieut. Col. Brientnall of the First Regiment, Newark, came into camp to-day, and his arrival was made the occasion for a warm reception by this regiment. When the regiment was ordered into camp the opinion prevailed that only two Majors would be allowed. Majors Champlin, Freeman, and Hayes were all anxious to go and Lieut. Col. Brientnall expressed a similar desire. To settle the question they drew straws, and the Majors won. Brientnall, when he heard that the regiments were entitled to three Majors, hastily donned his uniform and came into camp with a smiling face.

Quartermaster General Donnelly and his assistants, Cols. Felton, Loutrel, Earley, and Olcott, have become idols in camp. Their bill of fare, served promptly and bountifully, has silenced all criticisms. Ingenuity is exhausted in efforts to provide new dishes made up from the daily bill of fare. To-day fried ham was served for breakfast. For dinner the boys were treated to bean soup and beefsteak. Beef stew for supper was an agreeable change from the regular diet.

Stricter discipline was maintained to-day. The guards about the camp were doubled and the system was so complicated as to cause great perplexity, especially to those who attempted to pass within the lines. Sentry boxes have been established, but there were no changes in the regular guard mounts. The brigade officer of the day was Major Freeman of the First Regiment.

Private John Boyce of Company G, Third Regiment, attempted suicide by cutting his throat late this afternoon. He was moved to this by mortification, because he was sharply reprimanded by his Captain for failing to understand an order. He is in the Brigade Hospital and will recover.

VERMONT'S REGIMENT CAMPED.

After Some Delay the State's Quota of Troops Will Be Mustered.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 4.—After many delays and perplexities, together with a disagreement with the Government as to mobilizing the State Militia, the Vermont regiment went into camp at Fort Ethan Allen to-day and will be mustered into the United States service on Saturday. The regiment will be cut down to the State's quota under the President's calls, from the 106 men enlisted to 81 men in each company, after they have been mustered into service.

The companies have been drilling every day. Practice drill will be their occupation in camp under disciplined officers. There is no intimation as to where they may be ultimately ordered, or into what service. At the present outlook it is a question whether they will be ordered out of the State.

FORMING THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Number of Corps Divisions and Brigades Not Yet Determined.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Now that the formation of the volunteer army and the recruiting of the regular army to its full war strength is fairly under way, the President and Secretary Alger are giving some attention to the question of their sub-division into corps, divisions, and brigades. Several tentative plans already have been mapped out, but so far it is said none has been finally determined upon. The nomination of a number of Major and Brigadier Generals to-day, however, will hasten the completion of this work, and a definite scheme of division is expected to be announced in a few days.

The law for the formation of the volunteer army leaves it discretionary with the President as to whether three or more regiments shall constitute a brigade, and also whether two or three divisions shall constitute a corps. Those questions determined upon finally, the assignment of the Major and Brigadier Generals will be fixed readily.

Gen. Miles, commanding the army, favors the formation of seven corps in all, two in the regular army and five in the volunteers. In other quarters it has been suggested that the volunteers be divided into three corps. A Major General commands either a corps or a division, so that the plan determined upon will provide for a sufficient number of these to give assignments to the officers of the higher grades. The Volunteer Army act also makes provision for a complete staff for the commanders of corps, divisions, and brigades, who are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

THE MINES IN THE HARBOR

Some Friction Between Government Engineers and the Pilot Commissioners.

MANY VESSELS NOT WARNED

The Necessity for a Larger Patrol Fleet Becomes More Imperative—Pilot Boats to Anchor in Sandy Hook Bay.

The laying of mines in the harbor and their subsequent displacement by passing vessels is gradually bringing about friction between Government engineers and the Board of Pilot Commissioners, which threatens to become serious. Almost every day one or more vessels enter or leave the harbor, passing through channels that are officially closed, and already four mines have been cut loose from their connections and subsequently picked up at various points off Sandy Hook.

The pilots claim that while they are perfectly willing to co-operate with the army officials in observing the harbor regulations, they are not willing to do the Government work in patrolling the harbor. They claim that the accidents that have happened to the mines are not the result of negligence on the part of pilots, but are made possible by the fact that the Navy Department has not enough patrol boats to warn the commanders of vessels that do not employ pilots.

Secretary Nash of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, said yesterday that the local pilots have not only done all they can to keep the regulations, but they have gone out of their way to notify vessels that they were to keep to the proper channel. On Saturday, he said, the pilots signaled a large steamer that was entering port through the Swash Channel. She responded, but made such a noise blowing off steam that the pilots were unable to make known the fact that the channel was closed.

Thought They Were Jeering.

The boat entered port and reported that she had not been notified of the regulations and that while coming into port she had been jeered at by the pilots. Continuing, Secretary Nash said: "The great trouble seems to be that the Navy Department has not enough boats with which to properly patrol the mine fields. It seems to me that there should be enough money in the department to at least hire tugs for this purpose. There are many tugboat Captains here who would be willing to take the job. If there is no money at present, the people of New York are patriotic, and I have no doubt that if Admiral Erben would make the fact known to the Chamber of Commerce, they would be willing to take up a collection to enable the Government to properly take care of its mine fields.

"As to closing the channel at Hell Gate, I think it was a very foolish move. A ship of the enemy, to pass through Hell Gate, must pass along Long Island, where there reside thousands of persons having excellent telegraphic and telephonic communication with this city.

"I do not believe that the main ship channel should be closed up as it has been. An alarm could be given in time to properly close the channel when desired. Although the engineers claim a 300-foot channel has been left there, pilots are positive that the channel is only 200 feet wide."

How the Mines Are Laid.

A prominent officer of the Engineer Corps, speaking yesterday morning of the increasing interference in the mine fields, said that the corps had only been notified that four mines had got adrift. Three of these have been recovered. The mines, he said, were anchored by steel wire and connected with the firing batteries by insulated copper wire. The theory that the mines had been cut adrift by Spanish spies was denounced as absurd.

"It is altogether likely that the mines were cut adrift by the screws of passing tugboats or steamers," he said, "although the Captain of a vessel fouling the cables may have released his vessel by cutting the wires with a chisel. The shad fishermen whose nets were set near Fort Wadsworth did not hesitate in some instances to cut the cables of mines planted there when they became entangled in their nets. Submarine telegraph cables have been cut by the crews of vessels whose anchors had caught in them."

The work of laying the submarine mines in the harbor is being rushed. The work is under the charge of Major John G. D. Knight of the Engineer Corps at Willets Point, and Lieut. Robert McGregor at Sandy Hook. They each have a large force of men at work, but owing to the heavy navigation the work is progressing slowly. The Engineer Corps has for use at Sandy Hook alone eight tons of dynamite.

Fleet Needed at Once.

The services of a competent fleet of patrol boats to protect these defenses is daily becoming more imperative. Admiral Erben who is in charge of the naval coast defenses, will to-day forward to the Navy Department a list of fourteen vessels from which to select eight boats to patrol New York Harbor. He will recommend the immediate detail of the vessels to enforce the harbor regulations. Admiral Erben has notified applicants that enlistments in this fleet must be made direct through his office and will be considered apart from the regular navy enlistments. The enlistments will be subject to the approval of Congress.

In view of anxiety that the Spanish squadron, which is reported to have left Cape Verde, is sailing toward our Atlantic seaports, new and important orders have been issued to the Sandy Hook pilot fleet. The orders direct that the pilot boats on the southern station off Long Branch, the eastern station at Fire Island, and the station boat off Sandy Hook Lightship, shall put into Sandy Hook Bay every evening at dark, and remain anchored until daylight. Many fear that in the event of the Spanish fleet falling in with one of the pilot boats the Spaniards would capture the pilots and compel them at the peril of their lives to navigate the hostile fleet into our harbor.

PASSING BY OF GEN. McLEER.

Gen. Tillinghast's Failure to Name Him for a Command Credited to Personal Grounds.

The passing over of Gen. James McLeer, commander of the Second Brigade, in not giving him the command of a division of State troops, has caused considerable indignation in Brooklyn, and there is a disposition to credit Gen. Tillinghast's action to personal motives. McLeer, it is said, has not always been on the best of terms with Tillinghast, and has opposed him on some occasions when McLeer thought the interests of the National Guard required it.

Gen. McLeer's friends point to the fact that he is the senior brigade commander of the State, and has been passed over for his juniors. The General learned of it officially by long-distance telephone from Albany. He made no comment, but in a voice which showed considerable suppressed emotion he asked to what duty he had been assigned. He was told that he had been "detailed to the important work of reorganization."

The General refused to discuss what had happened, merely saying, "It is a soldier's duty to obey."

Gen. McLeer is a one-armed veteran of the civil war. He enlisted in Company C of the "Fighting Fourteenth" on April 18, 1861, immediately after the first call for volunteers. After receiving several wounds on the field of battle, including the loss of his arm, he was honorably discharged as a Sergeant on July 27, 1863. After the war, May 27, 1865, he was elected First Lieutenant; Sept. 9, 1867, Quartermaster; Aug. 16, 1869, Major; Nov. 7, 1870, Lieutenant Colonel; June 6, 1873, Colonel; Oct. 13, 1885, Brigadier General.

The commander of the Second Brigade is extremely popular with his men, and some of his friends say that the news will create discontent among those of the Brooklyn Guardsmen who are already dissatisfied with the methods taken to secure volunteers from their ranks.

Fabulous Wealth.

The "incalculable mineral wealth" of newly found mining regions largely run by syndicates and promoted by transportation companies is in too many instances really a fable. The products of industry in legitimate fields of enterprise nearer home are far surer and promise more stable rewards. No one will go unrewarded in the matter of improved health who use regularly Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, &c.

CUBANS MUST JOIN OUR ARMY.

Many Complications Have Arisen as to How Discipline Might Be Insured in Case of Invasion.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The plans forming here for the co-operation of the United States troops to be sent to Cuba with the insurgents under Gomez and Garcia have provoked the suggestion that such a course might lead to unforeseen complications. If the General in command of the United States forces is to make effective use of insurgent assistance, it is pointed out, it will be essential that his authority over them should be undisputed, and that could be accomplished only by their assimilation as a part of his army. Any loose and indefinite co-operation might, it is believed, lead to confusion and possibly to disaster at a critical moment.

It has been asserted further that for the American commander to accept the insurgents as allies would be practically a recognition of their government, which it is considered desirable to avoid for the present. Both these difficulties, it is believed by War Department officials who have considered the question, will be obviated by the passage of a bill drawn in the Judge Advocate General's office and introduced in the Senate by Senator Proctor. This bill suspends during the existing war the operation and effect of all provisions of law which confine eligibility to enlistment in the army of the United States to citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens, under thirty-five years of age. It provides that "inhabitants of the Island of Cuba" may be enlisted in the army of the United States regardless of any age limitation imposed by law, and authorizes the President to accept the services in the existing war of independent volunteer troops, batteries, companies, regiments, other military organizations composed of such inhabitants, and muster them into the military service of the United States for not less than one month or more than two years.

These troops are not to be paid by the United States and are not to be eligible to pensions, but may be furnished supplies, arms, and ammunition by the United States officer commanding them. This bill is now in the hands of a sub-committee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, consisting of Senators Hawley, Proctor, and Cockrell. It will be hurried through as rapidly as possible, in order to become effective for the approaching movement on Cuba. In the opinion of military experts it is necessary for the effective co-operation of the American and insurgent forces. It will enable the absorption of the insurgents as a part of our army, each subdivision retaining its own officers, thereby avoiding any conflict of authority, and it will avoid any indirect recognition of the insurgent Government. An incidental effect of the bill which apparently has not been noted heretofore, is that it will abolish the age limit for enlistment and let anybody into the American army who can pass the enlisting officer, no matter what race or country he belongs to.

JUNTA MEMBERS ARE WATCHED.

Detectives Who Follow Them Said to be Employed by Spain.

Members of the Cuban Junta are being shadowed by men of a large detective agency, which, it is declared, has a contract for that purpose with the Spanish Government. These detectives mingle with the people who congregate about the corner of New Street and Exchange Place, and as soon as any well-known Junta man leaves headquarters he is followed.

Several of these detectives are said to be the same men who were employed by ex-Minister de Lome, and the members of the Junta have got to know some of them by sight, but as soon as the detective agency realizes this it immediately substitutes other men in their places.

All information which the detectives get is of great importance to the Spanish Government, because the Junta often makes arrangements with railroads and steamship lines for transportation, and this information is said to be sent to some one stopping at an up-town hotel. Mr. Rubens, counsel for the Junta, walked up New Street to Wall Street about noon yesterday, and as he passed the Stock Exchange a man of about forty, dressed in a brown soft hat and light overcoat, walked out of a doorway and followed him on the opposite side of the street. When Mr. Rubens entered the building in Wall Street, the man also entered, and went up the elevator with him. This man Mr. Rubens knew to be a new detective, who had been substituted for another whom he had got to know. The man went down and took up a position in the doorway of the building at 11 Wall Street to wait for Mr. Rubens to come out.

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES OPENED.

Arrangements by the Army Commissary Department for Rations for the Militia Camps.

Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown of the Medical Supply Department at the Army Building, yesterday opened bids for 1,300 hospital, camp, and orderly pouches. Bids were also opened for 150 mess chests, to contain all the table outfits. They are three feet long and thirty inches broad and deep. The bids were forwarded to Washington.

In the Quartermaster's Department bids were opened for general army supplies. The contracts call for large quantities of cloth, field desks, tenting, and general equipments for the army in the field.

Arrangements were made by the Commissary Department to deliver to-day or to-morrow 40,000 army rations to be delivered to the volunteer camp at Peekskill and 80,000 to go to the Hempstead Plains camp.

Two 15-inch guns were transferred from Willets Point yesterday to Fort Trumbull. The work on Fort Schuyler is practically completed, and tests have been made of the new 10-inch rifles and their carriages. The earthworks are receiving their finishing touches.

Extensive tests are being made daily of the Sims dynamite gun by the Government at Mattinnecock Point. Compressed air is used in throwing the projectiles from the guns, and a distance of five miles has been reached.

First Lieutenant C. P. Echols of the Engineer Corps arrived yesterday to serve as engineer aide of the staff of Gen. Merritt, relieving Capt. A. S. Cummings.

COL. WOOD'S MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Arizona's Four Troops and Others About Ready to Leave.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, soon to be Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, to-day received several gratifying telegrams from the West announcing the rapid organization of Col. Wood's regiment of mounted riflemen. Major Brodie telegraphed from Prescott, Arizona, that at 6 P. M. to-day the four troops of the regiment recruited in Arizona would leave for San Antonio, Texas, the mobilizing point. From New Mexico came a telegram stating that 250 men had been enlisted to-day and they would leave Friday for San Antonio, and the troop organized at Guthrie, Oklahoma, sent word that it would leave to-morrow for the rallying point. Besides Major Brodie Major Hersey of New Mexico has been appointed, leaving but one vacancy in the grade of Major in the regiment. Applications for enlistment are coming in from the East in large numbers, but the most rigid tests for qualification are being insisted upon.

MEXICO ENFORCING NEUTRALITY

That Government Orders Police to Prevent a Spanish Rally.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 4.—The Government has stopped the contemplated meeting of Spanish clerks here for the purpose of raising money and volunteers for Spain. The police were ordered to prevent the meeting as contrary to the obligation of a neutral nation.

There has been great excitement here over the American naval victory, and its moral effect will be great, for the Spanish local papers and other journals under Spanish influences have confidently anticipated a triumph for Spain in the first encounter on the ocean. Resident Europeans who have been predicting the defeat of the Americans are chagrined. There is intense commercial jealousy of Americans, and this hostile sentiment is displayed in the papers here. The Spaniards are predicting an unexpected blow by their cruisers at some point on the Atlantic Coast.

Harvard to Send Her Ship Colors.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 4.—At one of the largest mass meetings ever held in Cambridge, it was voted to send a stand of colors to the cruiser Harvard, formerly the American Line steamer New York. President Eliot, Col. Thomas W. Higginson, and Prof. Shaler made addresses.

MADURO BROS. & CO.,
Clothiers and Furnishers,
110 & 112 Nassau St.

Owing to the dull trade we are overstocked in
SPRING OVERCOATS,
all new fabrics and latest cut.
¼ OFF

Former prices				Reduced to
16.50				$12.35
14.50	Full silk lined			$10.85
20.00	"	"	"	$15.00
22.00	"	"	"	$16.50
24.00	"	"	"	$18.00

The style and quality of our clothing is so well known, it requires no explanation.

MADURO BROS. & CO.,
110 & 112 NASSAU STREET,
Near Ann St.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS IN LINE.

Three Brigades, Numbering Nearly Nine Thousand Men, Faced the Governor and Inspector.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., May 4.—The formal enrollment of the Pennsylvania militiamen for the volunteer service of the United States was completed to-day, when Gen. Gobens's regiments, comprising the Third Brigade, were successfully formed upon the field at Camp Hastings, and each officer and man was asked individually for his answer. Five regiments, a battery, and a cavalry troop comprise the brigade, and make up a total of 2,723 officers and men on the field under arms.

When the ceremony was over it was found that 2,266 enlisted men, 138 company officers, and 61 regimental officers had agreed to volunteer. But 258 enlisted men refused and 5 officers were unable to go. As near as can be approximated at present, over 90 per cent. of the National Guard of the State volunteered, and when the official numbers are made public the percentage will, it is thought, be above 90.

In the three brigades 8,546 officers and men faced the Inspector General and Gov. Hastings and staff, and 7,739 of these volunteered. Of that number 568 were officers and 7,171 were enlisted men. Those who declined were 13 officers and 794 men. The majority of the declinations were due to physical disability or because of family conditions.

The general physical examination of the men will begin to-morrow and the mustering in will come as soon as possible thereafter. The men of Batteries A and C were examined to-day. Both these batteries will move on Friday. The destination will be Newport News. The cavalry will be examined to-morrow, and probably be mustered in and move soon thereafter.

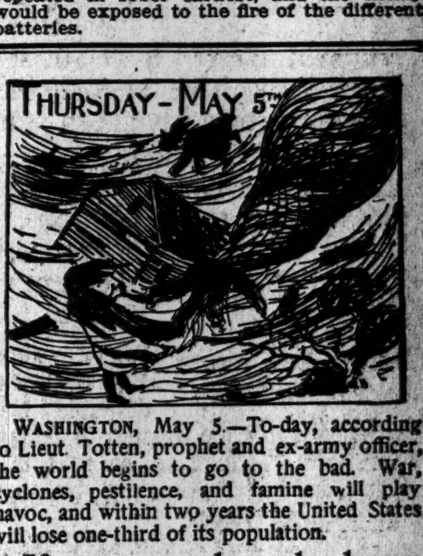
NEW POWERFUL SEARCHLIGHT.

It Is Placed in Position Near Fort Hamilton and Ready for Service.

Residents of Bath Beach, Bay Ridge, and other suburbs of Brooklyn were startled last night by the sight of a broad white ray which suddenly cut the darkness and went darting over their heads. It was one of the new 400,000 candle-power searchlights at the foot of Fifth Avenue, near Fort Hamilton.

The light swept the waters of the lower bay several times before it was turned toward Coney Island. Nothing could escape its vigilance, and several of the soldiers remarked: "No Spanish ship can play the trick on us that Dewey played on Manila."

The exhibition was a searchlight drill. About 9 o'clock a red rocket rose from one of the patrol boats of the mosquito fleet out at sea. The light was instantly brought into play. If one of the patrol boats outside the channels leading into the harbor ever sights a suspicious-looking vessel at night the exhibition of last night will be repeated in sober earnest, and the enemy would be exposed to the fire of the different batteries.



WASHINGTON, May 5.—To-day, according to Lieut. Totten, prophet and ex-army officer, the world begins to go to the bad. War, cyclones, pestilence, and famine will play havoc, and within two years the United States will lose one-third of its population.

If some people only knew about this modern tailoring and clothing house, they'd have more money for other things.

E O Thompson's Sons
To-order clothing
Ready-made Clothing
Clerical Clothing
245 Broadway
above Park Place

HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE
TRADE MARK
The American Gentleman's Whiskey.
A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives,
3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

WOODBURY'S Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, if used daily, will Soften, Whiten, Beautify, and Preserve the skin, and prevent Wrinkles, Freckles, or Chapping. Send 20 cents for sample of each. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York.

We are making a specialty of our Summer Glove
ROSENARIE
in Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
[illegible]

Close Relation of

The Wanamaker Store

And Thoughtful People

YOU probably have no personal interest in our affairs. But for reasons of our own we want to tell you that our large sales grow larger daily.

Thoughtful people have settled the following:—

First—A foreign war will not disturb domestic business.

Second—Clouds and rain will soon give way to Spring sunshine.

Third—The present is very favorable to retail buyers. Either an early peace or a continued war will probably advance prices.

Fourth—That Wanamaker's is the Retail Merchandise Exchange in which bargains of the period are exchanged from first hands to consumers.

These explain the success of our current business.

A Wanamaker Chance in Suits and Jackets

$18 to $35 Values for $10

ONE of the best things about this offer is that you can believe every word of it. It sounds like a commonplace piece of exaggeration,—but it's the simple truth. We hate exaggeration worse than you do, but in this case it would be unnecessary anyway, for the truth is quite big enough.

We have a lot of one hundred and thirty tailor-made Suits for women; new suits made in the last two weeks; good suits, made by a leading firm. You will like the styles, because they *are* the styles; you'll like the materials and the shades. In every respect these are the kinds of suits worth having. And talking of *bargains!* Not a suit in the lot is worth under $18. Most of them are $20 and $25 sorts, some are $30, and a few are $35 kinds.

Choose at $10 each.

We will defer the selling of these until nine o'clock this morning.

The story of the Jackets is somewhat similar both in matter and effect. The maker ranks high in the jacket line, and these are of his best. He knows how to do the very highest class work, and in these garments you see it. They are tailored as men's coats are tailored,—that isn't usual even in high class work.

There isn't an undesirable jacket in the lot. The values, taking regular retail prices as a standard, will run this way,—$15, $18, $20, $25, $30. As with the suits, you may

Choose at $10 each.

They will be on sale at nine o'clock.

Spring Bonnets

A COMBINATION. The best milliners, the best flowers and trimmings, the best hats and shapes. Thus come our hats—almost magical productions.

It's a twist of the wrist that gives the needed touch of grace—just the difference between the stone-mason and the sculptor. But the difference costs money—you'd know how much if you knew our milliners' pay-roll.

How then the

Six Dollar

Trimmed Hats? It *is* strange. They are every one well worth $12. They have started themselves without advertising, and thus our people have been stimulated to brisk endeavor to supply the growing demand.

Shapes—Chips in all proper forms; Sailors, Walking, Princess and the rest. Chiffons, flowers, foliage, wings, tulle ribbons. When these are properly hitched to those the result is—all your fancy painted except price which is below your mark.

Dainty New Laces Never So Cheap. WE'VE about 10,000 yards of desirable laces—the sorts that are greatest in demand just now. They're to be sold in a hurry, and so the prices will be about half their real value.

Point de Gene, 3 in. wide, 10c. to 18c. yd.
Point Applique, 5 to 7 in., 20c. to 30c. yd.
Point de Lierre, 10 to 13 in., 30c. to 40c. yd.

In the lot are also some beautiful black Chantilly laces, 4 to 10 in. wide, at 25 to 75c. yd.

Broadway.

Little Dresses; Little Prices. THESE are fine white lawn and organdy dresses, handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery, for children 6 to 10 years of age. They're not perfectly fresh—only slightly mussed in the handling—and so they're marked at greatly reduced prices. Laundered, they'll be just as good as new.

Yesterday, $4.75 to $9.50
To-day, $3.50 to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Something of a Sheet. THIS is one of the cases, frequent in the merchandising world as in the world at large,—wherein you profit by the misfortunes of somebody else.

There was a blunder made in these sheets. We ordered a two-inch hem; they were delivered with a two-inch hem on one end, and an inch hem on the other. Not a serious matter perhaps, so far as practical wear goes, but enough to give you the sheet at less than the cost of the muslin. The sheet is 72x90 inches, made from the best known make of muslin, and priced at

42 cents each.

Fourth avenue.

Quadruple-plate Silver Ware. A COLLECTION of beautiful pieces at lower-than-usual prices. Among them are:

Candlesticks, beaded or embossed, at $2.
Candlelabra, burnished, beaded or embossed, 3 lights, $4.50 and $5; 4 lights, $5.75; 5 lights, $6.50 and $8.75.
Tea sets, rococo border, 4 pieces, $5.50 and $6.

There are also many ornaments in the lot at proportionately low prices.

Basement.

London-Made Pajama Suits. AN interesting window showing to-day of these excellent quality suits—exclusive in style and reasonable in price. Come and examine them. You'll surely be pleased.

Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FOREIGNERS TO WATCH WAR.

Military and Naval Experts of Other Governments Get Credentials to Go to the Front.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The staffs of the various embassies and legations at Washington are being rapidly recruited by military and naval officers, who have been assigned to make observations of the military and naval operations in the present war with Spain. Lieut. J. Rodler of the Austrian Imperial Navy arrived here to-day, and after securing authorization from the naval authorities, he will go forward to inspect the operations of the United States fleet in Cuban waters. Capt. Lee of the British Royal Artillery, and formerly stationed at Halifax, arrived three days ago, and, after securing credentials from the authorities here, proceeded to Chickamauga and thence to Tampa, Fla. He is an expert authority on explosives. Major De Grandprey, the Military Attaché of the French Embassy, will start for Cuba as soon as a military movement of any proportions is begun there. Count von Goetzen, formerly Military Attaché of the German Embassy, has been ordered to return here, and he, too, will proceed to Cuba. He left here about two months ago after his marriage to Mrs. Lay of Baltimore, to join his regiment at Berlin, which is a part of the Imperial Guards, near Emperor William.

The War and Navy Departments are desirous of affording every facility to the foreign military and naval attachés, and they have been furnished credentials which will aid them in observing war operations. Capt. Lee, the British officer, will go forward with the first military expedition, even if this be of a preliminary character. Count von Goetzen, the German, and Major de Grandprey, the French attaché, will not accompany this first movement, the former not being likely to arrive in time, while the latter will wait until a more general movement occurs. Lieut. Rodler, the Austrian attaché, probably will go on board one of the American ships now off Havana. His observations, being of a naval character, will be rather more general than those of the military observers, as it will take in not only the operations in Cuba, but also those of the Flying Squadron and the other forces along the North Atlantic.

These military and naval experts are united in giving Commodore Dewey the highest tribute for the recent fearless entrance of Manila harbor and his attack on the Spanish fleet. When it was suggested to-day to one of them that some of the foreign press comments were disparaging, he promptly answered that this in no way reflected foreign military and naval views. Commodore Dewey's achievement, he said, was beyond criticism, and in time would rank him with Farragut and other American naval heroes. A leading Ambassador, on hearing this remark, added the statement that a statue of Dewey in time would be erected in Washington along with those of Farragut, Dupont, and others. The foreign tributes to Dewey are unmistakably sincere and genuine.

The observation of the foreign experts is now directed toward Commodore Dewey's next move. One of them pointed out to-day that, while Dewey's force of probably 2,500 men was not sufficient for him to occupy the town of Manila, yet it was ample to allow him to garrison the two commanding forts of Cavite and Corregidor. He believed the strategic move of Dewey following the annihilation of the Spanish fleet would be to silence and then occupy these two forts. About 1,000 men, he said, could be spared from the ships without crippling them, and with these men at Cavite and Corregidor, Commodore Dewey practically would hold the City of Manila and all its surroundings without the necessity of taking possession of the city itself.

The foreign experts are also much interested in the approaching active movements in Cuba. One of them stated to-day that, from a strategic standpoint, he thought it would be unwise to attempt a military landing at any point within the present line of blockade. The danger of such a landing, he pointed out, was that railways run along the coast of Cuba, connecting Havana with all the points covered by the blockade. These railroads are in the hands of the Spanish, and would permit them to mass 50,000 soldiers at any point threatened with a landing. For this reason, he said, the expedient move would seem to be to take a port remote from the present blockade, such as Santiago. It would be difficult to mass Spanish troops there in time to prevent a landing. Once taken, he said, the American forces would have a base from which to supply arms and ammunition to the insurgents. He believed a base from which the insurgents could be fully equipped was of far greater value than one for offensive operations by the American troops.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW ON THE WAR.

Thinks It Would Have Been Averted if the President Had Had His Way.

CLEVELAND, May 4.—Chauncey M. Depew, who was in Cleveland to-day, attending the annual meetings of the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate Railways, in speaking of the war, said:

"I am of the opinion that if President McKinley had been left to himself we should have had no war. The trouble is that in Congress there are a number of men who are clamorous for a fight. No, I do not think they would go to the front, but war talk is sometimes excellent political capital. Sooner or later they would have embroiled the Nation in a war over the Cuban question whether the Maine incident had happened or not.

"Now that we have engaged in war," he continued, "I believe it should be prosecuted with a vigor worthy of a better opponent. The contest should be made short, sharp, and decisive. Not solely with a view to a speedy victory over Spain, but because of the object lesson it would afford European powers. They will respect us more if they see that when we engage in a fight we are a united people with but one end in view, and that the upholding of our National honor.

"I believe that the friendship of the English people for us which has been so cemented during the present crisis will result in something more than a mere understanding between the two nations in the future. It would be a glorious allianace—that of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations standing together for humanity and peace."

The Associated Press's Boats.

The fast dispatch boat Kate Spencer, which left Jacksonville on Monday night to go into the service of The Associated Press, arrived at Key West yesterday morning. The Spencer will operate in conjunction with the Dauntless, which has been in Cuban waters several weeks. The fast ocean yacht Wanda also has been procured for dispatch work, and she sailed from here yesterday, having on board as correspondents A. W. Lyman and Alfred Cecil Goudie. E. R. Johnstone, who went to Havana in February, has returned North temporarily, owing to ill health.

INVASION SEEMS AT HAND

Indications that Troops Are to be Sent from Tampa Under Convoy of the Fleet.

SECRECY CAREFULLY GUARDED

Spain's Power to Do Harm on the Water Limited—Story that Her Ships Are at Home Plausible—Torrey's Riflemen.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Admiral Sampson's orders are as carefully guarded at the Navy Department as are those to Commodore Dewey for the work cut out for him at Manila. He has no doubt been directed to perform some action that will be as satisfactory, in its way, as that which has brought Commodore Dewey into such prominence, and in a few days. It may be at Havana and it may be at Matanzas, or yet at some other point. But that a landing is intended, and presently, the Administration has advertised. The Postmaster General, in the daily bulletin of orders from this department, has this to say:

Post Office Department, Office of Postmaster General.

Washington, D. C., May 3, 1898.

ORDER NO. 171.

That pursuant to Section 401, Revised Statutes, mail agency be established either at Havana or Matanzas, or at such other port in Cuba as a United States mail steamer may be directed to touch for the purpose of landing and receiving mails to be hereafter determined; and that Eben Brewer be appointed postal agent at such port, at a compensation of $2,000 per annum, to be paid out of the appropriation for transportation of foreign mails.

This order, to take effect on the date on which such United States mail steamer shall first land at said port for the purpose of delivering the mail.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster General.

Such an order could not have been made in an idle spirit for no purpose whatever, and as it is distinctly made according to law, it is safe to assume that the Government has determined that at Havana or Matanzas or some other point, it will be possible before long to resume postal communication with Cuba. It is considered probable that Sampson's fleet soon will take the first step toward the invasion of Cuba, but it is possible some other work has been cut out for it to do before taking that step.

The Movement Only Delayed.

"No admittance" stares visitors in the face at every door in the War Department. A card must be sent in by every person who does not wear the uniform of the United States, or cannot say that he is an employe and entitled to enter. This will in some measure explain the difficulty attending a search for information concerning contemplated movements by the army. Officers who have been in the habit of talking quite freely about movements on foot, and who would be glad to tell all they know, are closed up tightly and will not even deny a proposition stated hypothetically. Still, it is as certain that the invasion of Cuba, announced a day or two ago as postponed, will be carried out now in a few days, according to the original programme. Indeed, the Post Office Department announcement is accepted as proof that the movement was never really definitely postponed, and that it may have been only delayed for a day or two for reasons of expediency.

Second Regiment of Riflemen.

Col. Jay L. Torrey, who leaves Washington to-morrow night to organize at Cheyenne, Wyo., the second regiment of United States Mounted Riflemen, said to-night that he had just been authorized to make a requisition for 980 horses and a train of pack mules for his command. As a matter of fact, his rough riders, or "cyclone" regiment, as it is likely to be called, will provide its own horses, for which the Government will probably reimburse the men, who prefer to ride animals to which they are accustomed and with which they can accomplish much more than they could with Eastern horses. Col. Torrey hopes to find an early opportunity to land in Cuba. He says that if the War Department will make arrangements to turn the second regiment loose in the mountains of Cuba they will take care of themselves without giving much trouble to the Commissary General or the Inspector General. His assurances from the War Department encourage him to believe that he and his men will have an early opportunity to prove that they can be made objectionable to the Spanish guerrillas.

"My impression," said Col. Torrey, "is that the guerrilla business will be considered more unhealthful to Spaniards and guerrillas than an epidemic of yellow fever."

The heading of transports toward Tampa supports the belief that the movement toward Cuba is about to be made. Tampa emits no information. That is part of the plan. It is doubtful whether the censor there will permit notice to be given of the date of departure of the troops.

TROOPS AT TAMPA READY.

Anxious to Start on the Invasion of Cuba, but Doubtful that They Will Move Soon.

TAMPA, Fla., May 4.—If there were a sufficient fleet of troop ships here to move the army stationed here the troops could start for Cuba at once. Only three ships are ready for this service, and eight are needed. As it will not be possible to get the eight vessels here before the end of the week, the troops certainly will be held here until then, although they are prepared to move at the word.

The 6,000 men assembled here are seasoned veterans. They are perfectly drilled, inured to every hardship, and are equal to any enterprise. All the officers have seen constant service since the beginning of the civil war. Gen. Shafter, in addition to his long service and honorable achievements, has the rare qualifications of being immued to yellow fever.

Officers and men are eager to start. Yesterday, when the brigading of the troops here was completed and it was found that the Fourth and Twenty-first Regiments had been left out of the new formation, there was great apprehension on the part of those troops lest the Secretary of War was contemplating some other duty for them and would not send them to Cuba. Col. McKibben of the Twenty-first declared he would go as an orderly rather than be left behind. There is, however, little fear of this, as the two regiments left unbrigaded are to be used as a nucleus to a third brigade, and if any troops go to Cuba these regiments will be sent either with the first expedition or immediately afterward.

Gen. Shafter said to-day he would take to Cuba and furnish with arms and ammunition and rations all Cubans who want to go to the island and stay there to fight for their country. There are now here several hundred Cubans and several more in Key West who will probably join the first invading army. The suggestion of Gen. Shafter is in keeping with the plan of giving as much aid as possible to the Cubans, so that they may at least have their share of the deliverance of their fatherland.

The victory in Manila Bay has confirmed some of the army officers in the view that Cuba will be invaded soon. They think the Administration will feel more inclined than ever to a vigorous and decisive policy. It is not thought among officers here who are familiar with conditions in Spain as well as with the Spanish character that diplomacy now can settle the differences between the two countries and the problem of freeing Cuba from Spain. They believe the Spaniards will now fight to the end and lose everything rather than give up anything.

There is some fear, however, among officers here that the President may wish to have the supremacy at sea decided before landing troops in Cuba, and that until the Spanish fleets are heard from on the other side of the water or defeated on this side there may be no movement from this point. Much regret is expressed here for the retirement of Col. Cook of the Fifth Regiment. He has been in bad health for a long time, and the Board of Inquiry decided yesterday that he should be retired.

Jewish Order Urges Enlistment.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 4.—Minneapolis Lodge, Order Brith Abraham, in memory of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain has offered a bounty of $25 and remission of lodge dues to all members who enlist for the war against Spain.

Bradley & Currier Co.

beg leave to call attention to their facilities for replacing unattractive marble and wood mantels with fireplaces and their belongings of the most artistic and approved styles.

119 & 121 West 23d St.
New York

HOW THE ARMY WILL FARE.

The Commissary General of Subsistence Is Ready with Supplies for the Invasion of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The problem of feeding the army of Cuban liberation is one of the simplest to which the war emergency has given rise. While the Quartermaster's Department is working at high pressure over hours and in considerable confusion in order to provide uniforms and equipment for the 160,000 new soldiers that are to be taken into the service, the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence is as calm as in times of peace, and business there is progressing without any appearance of extraordinary activity.

The difference, as explained by a veteran official, results from the fact that the supply of tents, of blue uniform cloth, and of army shoes and accoutrements is limited, while there is practically no limit to the supply of food and provisions in this country. The number of men to be fed does not materially increase the difficulty of the Subsistence Bureau. Given time and money, of both of which it will have an abundance in this emergency, the bureau is prepared to feed 186,000 men as easily as the 25,000 for which it has been providing subsistence regularly.

The army ration, which is food for one man for one day, is a fixed quantity. The increase in the number of men to be fed does not alter the proportion or change the articles to be supplied, and the needs of the new army will be met by increasing the purchases of the staple articles of diet which constitute the regular bill of fare. It will be of interest to the National Guard Volunteers to know what that bill of fare includes since they will have to live on regulation rations from the moment they enter the Government service. In the interval between enrollment and mustering in, the Government will pay for the subsistence of the volunteers, but will not undertake to provide their food. After the mustering in, they will draw rations just as the regulars do. The mustering officers are also Acting Commissaries of Subsistence. As fast as they enlist the State troops, they will make requisitions on the Commissary General of Subsistence for so many rations for so many men for so many days. The custom is, where troops are not likely to be moved sooner, to keep a ten days' supply ahead.

The official army ration, one day's food for a man, is made up of "meat components," "bread components," "vegetable components," "seasoning components," coffee, and sugar. Each ration includes one kind of meat, either fresh beef, fresh mutton, pork, bacon, salt beef, dried or fresh fish. Two kinds of vegetables are provided—beans, peas, rice, or hominy for one, and potatoes and onions, or potatoes and canned tomatoes, cabbage or beets for the other. The bread component is either flour, soft bread, hard bread, or cornmeal. Of seasonings, vinegar, salt, and pepper are supplied. Green or roasted coffee or tea is provided, and sugar with molasses or syrup as alternatives. In addition to these food supplies the Subsistence Department provides also 16-25 of an ounce of soap and 6-25 of an ounce of candles with each ration.

What Makes Up a Soldier's Ration.

The regulations fix the following as a standard ration:

One pound 4 ounces of fresh beef; 1 pound 2 ounces of flour or soft bread; 2 2-5 ounces of beans; 1 pound of potatoes; 1 3-5 ounces of coffee; 8-25 ounces of vinegar; 16-25 ounces of salt; 1-25 of an ounce of black pepper. For troops traveling otherwise than by marching or when separated from cooking facilities for a short time the prescribed ration consists of 12 ounces of canned corned beef, 1 pound 2 ounces of soft or 1 pound of hard bread; 1 pound of canned tomatoes (only after four days on travel rations,) 1 7-25 ounces of roasted coffee, and 2 2-5 ounces of sugar, or 3 pints of liquid coffee. An idea of the enormous quantities of food that will be needed for the army when it reaches its war footing of 186,000 may be had from the following official statement of the bulk required to furnish a single ration for 100,000 men:

One hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds fresh beef or mutton, or 75,000 pounds of pork or bacon, or 187,500 pounds of salt beef, or 87,000 pounds of dried fish, or 112,500 pounds of pickled or fresh fish, 112,500 pounds of floor or soft bread, or 100,000 pounds of hard bread, or 125,000 pounds of cornmeal, 15,000 pounds of beans, or 15,000 pounds of peas, or 10,000 pounds of rice or hominy, 100,000 pounds of potatoes or 80,000 pounds of potatoes and 20,000 pounds of onions, or 70,000 pounds of potatoes and 30,000 pounds of canned tomatoes, cabbage, or beets, 10,000 pounds of green coffee, or 8,000 pounds of roasted coffee or 2,000 pounds of tea, 15,000 pounds of sugar, or 2,000 gallons of molasses or syrup, 1,000 gallons of vinegar, 4,000 pounds of salt, 250 pounds of black pepper, 4,000 pounds of soap, 1,500 candles

The army's food supply is accumulated by the official purchasing agents of the Department of Subsistence. There are no regular contractors, but purchases are made wherever found to be most convenient, preference being given for that reason to dealers near the camp or station to be supplied. The good quality of the food is insisted on, and as the purchases are made usually in large bulk and always for spot cash, the prices usually are lower than private buyers pay. The Commissary General of Subsistence does not deliver the food stores. He buys them and turns them over to the Quartermaster's Department for transportation to their destination. In the event of an invasion of Cuba the supplies will be transported there in specially chartered supply ships. It is probable, too, that changes will be made in the official ration, so as to provide food more suitable for the peculiarities of the Cuban climate.

To Celebrate Dewey's Victory.

A special meeting of the Manhattan Club has been called for next Tuesday evening, "for the purpose of rejoicing over the great victory won by American sailors under the command of Commodore Dewey on the 1st day of May, at Manila."

Wants an Old Legacy.

From The Philadelphia Times, May 4.

Thomas Clark yesterday filed in the Orphans' Court a petition asking that $2,000 left him under his brother's will should be paid him. He claims that his brother died in December, 1851, and left him a bequest of $2,000, with direction in the will that the legacy should be paid whenever Ross Campbell, one of the executors, deemed it proper and prudent, but in the meantime the legatee should receive interest semi-annually on the amount of the bequest. The petitioner states that Mr. Campbell and George H. Stuart, the co-executor, are both dead, and that demand for the payment of the legacy has been repeatedly made on their representatives, but it has been refused. George H. Stuart, Jr., the executor of George H. Stuart, filed an answer admitting all of the facts contained in Mr. Clark's petition, but stating that he is advised by counsel not to pay the legacy, as it is not legally due.

Soldiers Who Never Fired to Kill.

From The Baltimore Sun.

James Hendricks of Elberton is the most peculiar military character in Georgia. Hendricks shouldered a gun in 1861 and was in nearly every important battle of the war. But he declares that he can lay his hand on a Bible and take a solemn oath that not one Union soldier was killed or wounded by a bullet from his musket. He answered the call of President Davis reluctantly, believing that war was wrong from every standpoint. From a patriotic sense of duty, however, he would march with the troops in the thick of the fight, and when the order to fire was passed along the line he would invariably send his charge over the head of the enemy. He believed that legalized killing was nothing less than outright murder and he did not propose having his hands stained with any one's blood. Hendricks says that he still entertains the same sentiments and does not expect to volunteer for service in the Cuban invasion. He declares, however, that if the worst comes and he is conscripted, he will revert to his old habit and send his balls whizzing over the heads of the Spaniards.

WATER SUPPLY GUARDED

Gov. Black Authorizes the Appointment of 100 Deputies for the Aqueduct.

SPANISH SPIES ARE FEARED

Rumors Reported to the Governor of a Design to Cut New York's Water Supply Called for Precaution.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—Gov. Black has authorized the Aqueduct Commissioners of New York to appoint 100 special deputies to guard the Croton Aqueduct so as to prevent any attempts that might be made by Spanish spies to blow up the same and thereby cripple the water supply of New York City. The Governor gave this permission to-day on the application of Peter J. Dooling, President of the Aqueduct Commission; Commissioner Charles H. Murray, and Harry W. Walker, Secretary to the commission. These Commissioners told the Governor that rumors were current that it was the intention of Spanish spies in New York City to so destroy the Croton Aqueduct that the water supply of New York City would be crippled to such an extent that the city would be threatened with a water famine, which would prove very disastrous. They asked the Governor to authorize them to appoint 100 special deputies to patrol the Croton Aqueduct and thwart any attempt that might be made to destroy it. The Governor acquiesced in their requests as stated above.

SPY CAUGHT AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Suspect Was Taken Before Capt. Sigsbee for Trial Without the Slightest Delay.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 4.—The report that a supposed Spanish spy had been captured aboard the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul at Cramp's Shipyard last night was confirmed to-day. The suspect enlisted some days ago as an oiler, and almost from the time of his enlistment was under suspicion on account of his peculiar actions.

Late last night a marine who was on watch below decks near the powder magazine discovered the man acting in a suspicious way around the magazine. The marine lost no time in bringing the man to ground, and a short and severe fight followed. The guard overpowered him, but not before the suspect had received a great gash on the right side of his face. He was taken before Capt. Sigsbee for examination, and the Captain committed him to the "brig" for the night. A thorough investigation is being made to-day.

It was learned to-night that the name of the suspect is Howard Hannan. He is about thirty years of age. He claimed that he was an Austrian, and came to this country in 1881. Hannan also said that he was a painter and had given up his job to enlist on the St. Paul. At the examination to-day Hannan strenuously insisted that his intentions had not been hostile to the ship, but notwithstanding his denials a rough draft of the interior of the vessel, showing the location of her magazines and engines, was found in his possession.

He has not been placed in irons, but a strict watch is maintained over him. He will be put ashore at League Island Navy Yard when the St. Paul passes there, probably to-morrow, on her way to sea, the prisoner then to be dealt with as the Government authorities may deem proper.

The St. Paul is expected to leave Cramp's Shipyard to-morrow morning. She is now taking on the remainder of her coal. On her way to sea she will stop at either League Island Navy Yard or Fort Mifflin to take on her ammunition. One hundred and twenty men arrived aboard the ship to-day, and her crew is practically complete.

No Spies at Santa Cruz, Cal.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., May 4.—There is no evidence to indicate that the recent explosion in the powder mills here was caused by Spanish spies. The output is now 5,000 pounds of smokeless and 1,200 pounds of brown powder daily. The only delay caused by the disaster will be in the manufacture of infantry smokeless powder, but there is enough of this now on hand to supply 60,000 men for three months.

PRAYERS FOR THE TROOPS.

A Special Service at St. James's Episcopal Church.

A special service of prayer for the army and navy, with special remembrance for the troops now being sent to the front, was held at St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Edward W. Warren, pastor of the church, opened the service, thanking God for the naval victory of last Sunday and praying for the troops that are going to the front.

The Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, past rector of the church, delivered a short sermon. He said: "A fortnight ago in this great city we were considering the advisability of war. We were considering the terrible losses which our business and trade would suffer. That is all past now, and the present time must be spent in weighing in the balance the gains we have made for humanity's sake with our business losses. It has been said by some that the newspapers of this city are responsible for this war—that they in a measure precipitated it. This is false. It was not the scare-heads of newspapers that a respectable person would not buy—aye, that a respectable person would not handle except with tongs, lest it pollute their morals. No, this war is now going on because we have had for the last twenty years a Lazarus lying at our door—a Lazarus that has been bled of its life blood by misrule and unjust taxation.

"I earnestly entreat you as Christians not to gloat over the wounds of the opposing side. Pray for them as you do for our own, for we are all one. We are all one big household, with one head, the same God, all powerful, all merciful, all wise.

"I ask you now for five minutes of silent prayer for the young men who have so bravely left their homes and all dear to them in this life and have gone to the front in defense of their country and flag, for never did a braver lot of men go to the battle field than the boys who left this city yesterday morning. They went to fight for the noblest cause that ever an army fought for—the cause of right and humanity."

A Maine Seaman's Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Register of Wills to-day issued letters of administration on the estate of Herman A. Van Horn, to his only sister and heir, Lizzie C. Sellar, who resides, in this city. The decedent was a seaman on board the battleship Maine. The estate amounts to about $400.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. P. M. A. M.
Sun rises...4:55|Sun sets...7:00|Moon sets...3:58

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook....6:33|Gov. Isl'd...6:42|H. Gate...8:31
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook....6:54|Gov. Isl'd...7:06|H. Gate...8:55

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Albis, Nassau and Mexico.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cedardene, La Guayra	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MAY 6.		
A. Dumois, Gonaives, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, MAY 7.		
Adirondack, Fortune Island	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etona, La Plata	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Victoria, London		
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Gorham Silverwares for Wedding Gifts

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May †8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close May 18 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 5.

Chattahoochee, Savannah, May 2.
Crest, Shields, April 20.
Edam, Rotterdam, April 23.
Finance, Colon, April 28.
Servia, Liverpool, April 26.
Strathesk, Swansea, April 20.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Britannic, Liverpool, April 27.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, April 22.
Ludwig, Hamburg, April 22.
Norge, Christiansand, April 22.
Scindia, Gibraltar, April 21.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

Etruria, Liverpool, April 30.
La Touraine, Havre, April 30.
Oldenburg, Bremen, April 23.
Scotia, Havre, April 23.
St. Oswald, Shields, April 22.
Trinidad, Bermuda, May 5.

SUNDAY, MAY 8.

America, London, April 25.
Celtic King, London, April 24.
El Monte, New Orleans, May 3.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, April 23.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

Boadicea, London, April 28.
Coleridge, St. Lucia, May 1.
Cymric, Liverpool, April 29.
Friesland, Antwerp, April 30.
Furnessia, Glasgow, April 29.
Kansas City, Swansea, April 25.
Manitoba, London, April 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, April 29.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

Kensington, Southampton, April 30.
Lovstakken, Rotterdam, April 26.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, April 26.
Vera, Manchester, April 27.
Wordsworth, St. Lucia, May 2.

Arrived.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Loesewitz, Antwerp April 23, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Huron, (Br.,) Clark, Shields April 17, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. and anchored in Gravesend Bay.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Smith, London April 20, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M., 3d, and anchored in Gravesend Bay.

SS Mandota, (Br.,) Shadwick, Leith April 16, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Angola, (Br.,) Caruthers, Greenock April 13, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 3d.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., April 30 and Port Royal May 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Dora, (Br.,) Mitchell, St. Vincent, Cape Verde, April 19, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Eckhoff, Antwerp April 17, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Rotterdam March 21, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Condor, (Nor.,) Muller, Cienfuegos April 26, with mdse. and passengers to Zaldo & Co.; vessel to Benn, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston April 27 and Key West 30th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ardandhor, (Br.,) Dunn, Guanta, Venezuela, April 22, via Key West 30th, with cattle to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4:55 P. M.

SS Holstein, (Ger.,) Hoppe, Cape Haiti April 18, Port au Prince 19th, Petit Goave 20th, Jeremie 21st, and Santa Maria 27th, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

Ship August, (Ger.,) Jawbirg, Hamburg, 52 days, with mdse. to order; vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool April 26 and Queenstown 27, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Sighted south of Fire Island at 7:48 P. M.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Vimoira, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Tokio, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Mark Lane, (Br.,) for Limerick.
SS Madura, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Douglas, (Br.,) for Victoria, B. C.
SS Juanita North, (Br.,) for Rotterdam, via Cardiff.
Algiers, for New Orleans.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Berlin, (Br.,) for Antwerp, via Southampton.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Mokta, (Br.,) for Queenstown.
SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS City of Birmingham, Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Sardhana, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, from New York for Rangoon, was spoken March 20 in lat. 2 south, long. 28 west.

Miscellaneous.

ROSARIO, May 4.—The British steamer Lord Kelvin, Capt. Steel, is aground here, and attempts to float her have so far been unsuccessful. The Lord Kelvin arrived at Buenos Ayres on March 23, from Barry, and is of 2,232 tons burden.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 4.—SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, from New York for Marseilles, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, from New York for Stettin, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Goudie, from New York for this port, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Port Adelaide, (Br.,) Capt. Duliing, from New York for Amsterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Winifreda, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, from New York, arr. at this port yesterday.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Plymouth at 5:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. White, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohlo, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, from Naples for New York, arr. at Leghorn May 3.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirratt, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne to-day and proceeded.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, for New York, sld. from Dantzic April 30.

SS Strathleven, (Br.,) Capt. Moar, for New York, sld. from Dunkirk April 30.

SS Notre Dame de Salut, (Fr.,) Capt. Delard, from New York for Marseilles, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Castle Eden, (Br.,) Capt. Splatt, from Bordeaux for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Fallodon Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Jeffels, from New York, via Aden, for Singapore, Hongkong, &c., arr. at Indianport to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York, via Christiansand for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

The Strength of the Nation
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD

ARMY LEADERS ARE CHOSEN

President McKinley Nominates Major Generals, Brigadiers, and Colonels of Volunteers.

SENATE PROMPT IN ITS ACTION

It Confirms Breckinridge, Otis, Coppinger, Shafter, Graham, Wade, Merriam, Wilson, Lee, Sewell, and Wheeler Major Generals.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President McKinley sent to the Senate to-day his nominations of officers for the Volunteer Army. The list included Brig. Gens. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Elwell S. Otis, John J. Coppinger, William R. Shafter, William M. Graham, James F. Wade, and Henry C. Merriam, with James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, Senator William J. Sewell of New Jersey, and Joseph Wheeler of Alabama.

To be Major General.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed all the nominations of Major Generals. In the case of Senator Sewell, the confirmation was immediate, the Senate following its usual custom of acting upon the nomination of a fellow-member without any reference to committee. The other names were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and were almost immediately afterward favorably reported, the committee's vote being taken in the Senate chamber. Confirmation followed in all cases without comment, except in that of Gen. Wilson. Senators Bacon and Lindsay took occasion to speak of him in complimentary terms, Senator Bacon relating that during the war of the Rebellion he had been captured by Gen. Wilson, who was at that time an officer in the Federal Army, while Mr. Bacon was a Confederate. He said he was therefore able to speak from experience when he testified to Gen. Wilson's capacity as a soldier and his character as a man.

Senator Sewell declined to discuss his nomination, further than to say that he should not resign his seat in the Senate and would ask for a leave of absence. A number of rumors were in circulation that Senator Sewell would not accept. The Senator said that he must take time to consider the matter before making any statement.

The President's nominations were as follows:

To be Major Generals.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH C. BRECKINRIDGE, Inspector General, U. S. A.
Brig. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. A.
Brig. Gen. JOHN J. COPPINGER.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM M. GRAHAM.
Brig. Gen. JAMES F. WADE.
Brig. Gen. HENRY C. MERRIAM.
JAMES H. WILSON of Delaware.
FITZHUGH LEE of Virginia.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL (United States Senator) of New Jersey.
JOSEPH WHEELER of Alabama.

Colonels to be Brigadier Generals.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON, Fourteenth Infantry.
CHARLES E. COMPTON, Fourth Cavalry.
ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD, First Cavalry.
JOHN S. POLAND, Seventeenth Infantry.
JOHN B. BATES, Second Infantry.
ANDREW G. BURT, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
SIMON SNYDER, Nineteenth Infantry.
HAMILTON S. HAWKINS, Twentieth Infantry.
ROYAL T. FRANK, First Artillery.
JACOB F. KENT, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
SAMUEL S. SUMNER, Sixth Cavalry.
FRANCIS L. GUENTHER, Fourth Artillery.
GUY V. HENRY, Tenth Cavalry.
JOHN I. RODGERS, Fifth Artillery.
LOUIS H. CARPENTER, Fifth Cavalry.
SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, Third Cavalry.
JOHN M. BACON, Eighth Cavalry.
EDWARD B. WILLISTON, Sixth Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonels to be Brigadier Generals.

HENRY W. LAWTON, Inspector General.
GEORGE H. RANDALL, Eighth Infantry.
THEODORE SCHWAN, Assistant Adjutant General.
WILLIAM LUDLOW, Corps of Engineers.
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Third Cavalry.
GEORGE W. DAVIS, Fourteenth Infantry.
ALFRED E. BATES, Deputy Paymaster General.

Subsistence Department.

Col. CHARLES PATRICK EAGAN, to be Commissary General of Subsistence, with rank of Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN FRANCIS to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence with rank of Colonel.

Major WELLS WILLARD, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. TASKER HOWARD BLISS, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Major.

First Lieut. JOHN LITTLE, Fourteenth Infantry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain.

Pay Department.

HARRY L. ROGERS to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major.

CAREERS OF THE OFFICERS.

The following are the records of the officers of the volunteer army appointed by the President yesterday:

Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia is a great-grandson of "Light Horse Harry" Lee of revolutionary fame, and comes from a long and continuous line of famous ancestors. His father, Sydney Smith Lee, served in the navy for thirty years and afterward lost his fortune with the Confederacy. Fitzhugh Lee was born in 1835 and entered the West Point Military Academy at the age of sixteen. Like his famous uncle, Robert E. Lee, he was graduated at the head of his class in 1856, when he was made a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Cavalry. He was assigned to duty with the famous Second Cavalry, Jan. 1, 1858, and became First Lieutenant of the regiment in March, 1861, after having seen much service as an Indian fighter in the Southwest. At the beginning of the civil war, he resigned his commission to enter the Confederate service, in which he rose to the rank of Major General. His career in the service of the Confederacy was one of great brilliancy, his operations always being distinguished by great courage and daring. He has since been a Congressman, Governor of his State, and Consul General to Havana.

Major Gen. Joseph H. Wheeler.

Major Gen. Joseph H. Wheeler of Alabama, familiarly known as "Fighting Joe," is a unique character. He is one of the most active men of his years in the country, and one of the bravest men who followed the fortunes of the Confederacy during the war. He was born in Georgia, and was graduated from West Point July 1, 1859, being assigned to the First Dragoons. In 1860 he was transferred to the Mounted Rifles, and was made a Second Lieutenant three months later. He resigned from the United States Army in April, 1861, joining the Confederates, in whose army he became, next to Stuart, perhaps, the most dashing cavalry leader, and receiving the rank of Major General. He is a Representative from Alabama in Congress.

Major Gen. James H. Wilson.

Major Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware was graduated from West Point July 1, 1860, and at the outbreak of the war was in the Topographical Engineers. His career throughout was distinguished, and he has been considered one of the best cavalrymen produced by the war. He was repeatedly brevetted for gallantry, and became a Major General of Volunteers in April, 1865. A part of his force captured Jefferson Davis at the fall of the Confederacy, May 10, 1865.

Major Gen. William J. Sewell.

Major Gen. William J. Sewell of Camden, N. J., was born in Ireland but came to the United States when only eleven years old. At the beginning of the civil war he was mustered into the United States service as a Captain of the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, and was made Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers and Major General at the close of the war for meritorious service. He was elected a United States Senator in 1880, and again in 1895, and his term will not expire until 1901. He has been connected with the New Jersey National Guard since 1873, and has been its commander for some time.

Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge.

Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, the Inspector General of the army, was appointed in April, 1862, from Kentucky. In June, 1874, he was made Captain of the Second Artillery, and in January, 1889, he was transferred to the Inspector General's Department as a Major, a few weeks later being made Brigadier General, Inspector General.

Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis.

Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis of New York was appointed to the army from the New York Volunteers in July, 1866, and became a Colonel of the Twentieth Infantry in July, 1880. He was made a Brigadier General of the regular army in 1893.

Major Gen. John Coppinger.

Major Gen. John Coppinger is an Irishman by birth and came to this country at the outbreak of the civil war from Rome, where he had been serving in the Papal Guards. He has remained in the service ever since, becoming a Brigadier General in 1895. He is a son-in-law of the late James G. Blaine.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter was born in Michigan and entered the volunteer service as a First Lieutenant in the Seventh Michigan Infantry in August, 1861, and became a Brevet Brigadier General in March, 1865. He was appointed to the regular army in July, 1866, as a Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-first Infantry. He was made a Brigadier General May 3, 1897.

Major Gen. William M. Graham.

Major Gen. William M. Graham was born in Washington and was appointed in the army as Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery in June, 1855. He was made a Captain Oct. 26, 1861. He was repeatedly brevetted for gallantry, finally being a Brevet Brigadier General. He was made a Colonel of volunteers in April, 1865, and Colonel of the Fourth Infantry in the regular army in 1879. He rose to be a Brigadier General on May 26, 1897.

Major Gen. James F. Wade.

Major Gen. James F. Wade was born in Ohio and appointed to the army as First Lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry in May, 1861. He was made Major of the Ninth Cavalry July 28, 1866, Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth Cavalry March 20, 1879, Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry in 1887, and Brigadier General May 26, 1897.

Major Gen. Henry C. Merriam.

Major Gen. Henry C. Merriam was born in Maine. After distinguished service throughout the civil war he entered the regular army in July, 1866, as Major in the Thirty-eighth Infantry. He was made a Colonel in 1885 and a Brigadier General June 30, 1897.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Sixteenth Infantry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in Ohio, and was appointed to the army as Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Cavalry May 7, 1861. He was made a Colonel Sept. 6, 1886.

Col. Charles E. Compton.

Col. Charles E. Compton, Fourth Cavalry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in New Jersey, and after serving throughout the war in the volunteer forces was appointed to the regular army as Major of the Fortieth Infantry in July, 1866. He was made a Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry Oct. 19, 1887.

Col. Abraham K. Arnold.

Col. Abraham K. Arnold, First Cavalry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in Pennsylvania and was graduated from West Point in 1854. He was made a Colonel Feb. 7, 1891.

Col. John S. Poland.

Col. John S. Poland, Seventeenth Infantry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in Indiana and was graduated from West Point July 1, 1856. He was made a Colonel Aug. 1, 1891.

Col. John C. Bates.

Col. John C. Bates, Second Infantry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was appointed to the army May 14, 1861, and reached the grade of Colonel April 25, 1892.

Col. Andrew G. Burt.

Col. Andrew G. Burt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was appointed to the regular army May 14, 1861, and reached the grade of Colonel July 4, 1892.

Col. Simon Snyder.

Col. Simon Snyder, Nineteenth Infantry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in Pennsylvania. He was appointed April 26, 1861, and reached the grade of Colonel Sept. 16, 1892.

Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins.

Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Twentieth Infantry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in South Carolina, was graduated from West Point July 1, 1852, and reached the grade of Colonel Aug. 13, 1894.

Col. Royal T. Frank.

Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in Maine and was graduated from West Point in July, 1854. He was made Colonel Oct. 25, 1894.

Col. Jacob S. Kent.

Col. Jacob S. Kent, Twenty-fourth Infantry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in Pennsylvania, and was graduated from West Point in July, 1856. He was made a Colonel April 25, 1895.

Col. Samuel S. Sumner.

Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in Pennsylvania. He was appointed to the regular army June 11, 1861. He reached the grade of Colonel May 23, 1896.

Col. Francis L. Guenther.

Col. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in New York. He was graduated from West Point July 1, 1854. He was made a Colonel June 6, 1896.

Col. Guy V. Henry.

Col. Guy V. Henry, Tenth Cavalry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in the Indian Territory. He was graduated from West Point July 1, 1856, and reached the grade of Colonel June 1, 1897.

Col. John I. Rodgers.

Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in Pennsylvania and was graduated at West Point July 1, 1856. He was made a Colonel June 1, 1897.

Col. Louis H. Carpenter.

Col. Louis H. Carpenter, Fifth Cavalry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in New Jersey. He was appointed to the army Nov. 1, 1861, and reached the grade of Colonel June 2, 1897.

Col. Samuel B. M. Young.

Col. Samuel B. M. Young, Third Cavalry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was appointed to the army May 11, 1860, and was made a Colonel June 19, 1897.

Col. John M. Bacon.

Col. John M. Bacon, Eighth Cavalry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in Kentucky and appointed to the army in July, 1860. He was made a Colonel June 29, 1897.

Col. Edward B. Williston.

Col. Edward B. Williston, Sixth Artillery, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in Vermont and appointed to the army Aug. 5, 1861. He was made a Colonel in 1897.

Lieut. Col. George M. Randall.

Lieut. Col. George M. Randall, Eighth Infantry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in Ohio. He was appointed to the army Oct. 24, 1861, and reached his present grade March 1, 1894.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Schwan.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Schwan, Assistant Adjutant General, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in Germany and appointed to the army June 12, 1857, and was made Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 19, 1895.

Lieut. Col. William Ludlow.

Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in New York and was graduated from West Point in July, 1860, and was made Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers in October, 1895.

Lieut. Col. Adna R. Chaffee.

Lieut. Col. Adna R. Chaffee, Third Cavalry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in Ohio, and was appointed to the army July 22, 1861. He was made Lieutenant Colonel June 1, 1897.

Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates.

Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, Deputy Paymaster General, nominated to be a Brigadier General, was born in Michigan, and was graduated from West Point July 1, 1861. He was made a Lieutenant Colonel in January, 1897.

Lieut. Col. George W. Davis.

Lieut. Col. George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry, nominated to be a Brigadier General, is given in the Army Register for 1898 as a Major. He was born in Connecticut and appointed to the army Jan. 16, 1897. He reached the grade of Major Aug. 16, 1894.

Lieut. Col. Charles P. Egan.

Lieut. Col. Charles P. Egan, nominated to be Commisary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Brigadier General, was born in Ireland and appointed to the regular army in 1866. He was made a Lieutenant Colonel in January, 1897, as Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence.

Lieut. Col. John F. Weston.

Lieut. Col. John F. Weston, nominated to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with rank of Colonel, was born in Kentucky and was appointed to the army Aug. 9, 1867. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel Nov. 15, 1897, as Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence.

Major Wells Willard.

Major Wells Willard, Commissary of Subsistence, nominated to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, was born in Massachusetts, and was appointed to the army May 11, 1866. He was made a Major in September, 1895, as Commissary of Subsistence.

Capt. Tasker H. Bliss.

Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, nominated to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, was born in Pennsylvania, and was graduated from West Point Sept. 1, 1871. He was made Captain Dec. 20, 1892, as Commissary of Subsistence.

First Lieut. John Little.

First Lieut. John Little, Fourteenth Infantry, nominated to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, was born in Tennessee, and was graduated from West Point July 1, 1881, and was made First Lieutenant March 28, 1892.

Promoted Officers Congratulated.

MOBILE, Ala., May 4.—News of the promotion of Brig. Gen. Coppinger to be Major General, and Cols. Snyder and Hawkins of the Nineteenth and Twentieth, to be Brigadiers was welcomed with shouts in camp this afternoon. Gen. Coppinger took his honors modestly, saying that he was pleased, but that his pleasure for himself was not to be compared with that which he felt in knowing that his able officers, Snyder and Hawkins, had received deserved promotion. All the officers present at headquarters shook hands with the General and congratulated him. Major Pond carried the news to the promoted Colonels, and when it was received cheers were loud and frequent.

OUT OF THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Important Decision Reached Affecting the Government Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—An opinion has been prepared by Assistant Attorney General Boyd, which has the approval of Attorney General Griggs, it is said, holding that the order of President Cleveland placing the Government Printing Office within the classified service was not legal.

Office seekers are jubilant in consequence of the ruling.

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET.

The Collier Abarenda is Purchased and Negotiations for Other Vessels Are Reported.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers announced yesterday that the British twin-screw collier Abarenda had been purchased by the Navy Department. The vessel is the best collier yet secured. She is of 2,009 tons, and is fitted with triple-expansion engines of the latest pattern. She is 314 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 26 feet deep. She was built in Newcastle in 1892 for the Graham Steamship Company.

It was rumored yesterday that the Mallory Line steamship Lampasas had been purchased by the Government. The cargo consigned to Key West which had been stowed aboard of her was removed Tuesday night to the steamship San Marco of the same line. The Lampasas was to have sailed yesterday, but in her stead the San Marco will sail to-day.

Charles Mallory, President of the line, said yesterday afternoon that the Lampasas had positively not been sold, but he refused to explain why she did not sail on her regular trip.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. W. Danforth, who has been a member of the Auxiliary Cruiser Board for several weeks, has been detached, and left yesterday for Philadelphia, where he will join the steamship Illinois, lately purchased by the Government, for use in Cuban waters as a refrigerating and cold storage vessel.

Capt. Rodgers, President of the board, has not yet received the order detaching him from the board and assigning him to command a fighting ship. It is said that he will command the cruiser Chicago, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard undergoing alterations. The Chicago probably will not be ready for sea for two months.

BISHOPS INDORSE PRESIDENT.

Methodist Divines of Note Send Pleasing Assurances to Mr. McKinley Concerning His Course.

ALBION, Mich., May 4.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who are holding the board's semi annual session in Albion, sent the following resolutions to President McKinley to-day:

> Whereas, Our Nation is engaged in a war for the rescue of the victims of Spanish oppression and cruelty in Cuba, for the vindication of our National rights and honor; and,
>
> Whereas, Our Chief Executive wisely and patiently, but in vain, sought to avoid an appeal to arms; and,
>
> Whereas, In the strife thus forced upon us, the Government is moving with unsurpassed patriotism and vigor; therefore,
>
> Resolved, That we, the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in our regular semi-annual session assembled, express our confidence in the wisdom, ability, and exalted character of President McKinley, and assure him of the sympathy, support, and prayers of our people everywhere.
>
> Resolved, That we render most hearty thanks to God for the victory He has vouchsafed to our arms at Manila, and that we congratulate our navy upon this magnificent achievement.

Bishops Bowman, Andrews, Foss, Hurst, Ninde, Mollelien, Fowler, Vincent, Joyce, McCabe, Hartzell, and Fitzgerald are in attendance.

Flags Raised at Hoboken.

Two big American flags were raised in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yard at Hoboken yesterday, one by the employes of the company and the other by the Railway Young Men's Christian Association. The raising of the flags was accompanied by a tooting of whistles that made the townspeople think that the railroad buildings were on fire.

FIGHT FOR AN INCOME TAX

Senator Mills Tries to Amend the Constitutional Amendment Relating to the Presidency.

LAID ON THE TABLE, 32 TO 29

The Pending Resolution Agreed to After Assurances that It Is Not Meant to Cover Presidential Election Contests.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Quite unexpectedly a brief but sharp debate was precipitated in the Senate to-day on the income tax proposition. While the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the succession to the Presidency was under discussion, Mr. Mills (Texas) proposed an amendment in the form of a new section intended to authorize Congress to lay a tax on incomes in such a form as to meet the requirements of the decision of the Supreme Court.

The joint resolution which Mr. Mills sought to amend reads as follows:

> In all cases not provided for by Article II., Clause 5, of the Constitution, where there is no person entitled to discharge the duties of the office of the President the same shall devolve upon the Vice President.
>
> The Congress may by law provide for the case where there is no person entitled to hold the office of President or Vice President, declaring what officer shall act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability shall be removed or a President shall be elected.

Mr. Mills proposed to add to this resolution the following:

> Section 2. Direct taxes shall not be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this union according to their respective numbers, but Congress shall have power to lay and collect direct taxes as other taxes, duties, imposts, and excises are levied and collected.

Mr. Mills explained that his amendment was offered in order that the points raised by the Supreme Court against the income tax proposition might be met.

Mr. Hoar made an appeal to Mr. Mills to withhold his amendment, promising that at any time in the future he would assist him in getting consideration for his income tax amendment.

Motion to Lay on the Table.

Mr. Mills insisted upon his amendment, and Mr. Hoar then moved to lay it on the table.

Upon this the yeas and nays were demanded.

Pending the voting, Mr. Mills, when pressed by Mr. Hoar for a reason for insisting upon his amendment at this time, said:

"I want to tie it to the pending resolution, that it may reach the American people, who are in favor of it."

"Does the Senator," inquired Mr. Hoar, "desire to endeavor to compel anybody to vote for his amendment because he is in favor of the pending resolution?"

Mr. Mills replied that he was employing perfectly proper means to obtain a hearing for his amendment. Discussing the amendment, Mr. Mills inquired who was to maintain the great struggle upon which the country had entered. He declared the war might set aflame the whole of Europe, and this country might be involved for years, yet the Congress had no power to raise money except by taxing what is now taxed and by the issuance of bonds. It had no power to make the greatest incomes pay their proportion of taxes.

Mr. Chandler wanted to know whether Mr. Mills represented his side of the chamber in insisting that the resolution, which practically all Senators favored, should not go to the country without the income tax rider.

Mr. Mills replied that he represented only himself.

Mr. Foraker (Ohio) announced that he was in favor of both the resolution and the pending amendment. He was in favor, he said, of an income tax. He would vote, however, under the circumstances, to lay the proposed amendment on the table.

Charged with Demagogism.

In the course of other remarks upon the amendment by Mr. Mills and Mr. Stewart, Mr. Chandler pressed them hard to know why they were not willing to separate propositions which had not the slightest relation the one with the other. Not receiving satisfactory replies, he commented sarcastically upon the high order of statesmanship that induced them to employ such tactics.

Mr. Hoar declared that the income-tax proposition was as big a piece of demagogism as was ever conceived. He inquired of Mr. Stewart how much the millionaire mine owners of Nevada contributed to the State through the State income tax.

Evading the question, Mr. Stewart replied that there were no millionaire mine owners in Nevada, as they had been ruined by Republican legislation.

The ayes and nays were called on the motion to lay the proposed amendment on the table, and it was carried, 32 to 29, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., North Dak.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan, (Rep. Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)—32.

Nays—Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (S. R., Utah,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Sil., Nev.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (S. R., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Teller, (S. R., Col.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turner, (Pop., Wash.,) White, (Dem., Cal.)—29.

After some further debate upon the resolution pending, in the course of which both Mr. Hoar and Mr. Bacon said that it was not intended to cover and did not cover cases of contested Presidential elections, the resolution was agreed to, the necessary two-thirds voting for it.

SENATE AND A BOND ISSUE.

Republicans Favor It but the Democrats Will Propose Some Substitute Proposition.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Senate Committee on Finance, which was in session the greater part of the day, devoted itself principally to a discussion of the bond provision of the War Revenue bill. The Democrats contended that the feature could and should be dispensed with, while the Republicans held that a bond issue was necessary to carry on the war.

The Democrats informally suggested various means of securing money, which, they argued, would be more acceptable than bonds, but did not offer any formal substitute. The Republicans did not manifest a disposition to accept a substitute of any character, but indicated a purpose of holding out for the bonds substantially as provided by the House. The Democrats will formally suggest some substitute proposition within a day or two.

Whether their plan will succeed in committee will depend upon the vote of Senator Jones of Nevada, who holds the balance of power.

The Democrats feel confident that they will have his vote, but the Republicans do not concede this. They say, however, that if the bond provision is stricken out in committee it will be restored in the Senate, and they appeal to the Democrats to allow the bill to be reported without its elimination, on the ground that it affords the only feasible means of raising immediate funds for the prosecution of the war. The members of the committee do not expect to conclude their work before the end of the week.

Adams Express Company's Offer.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Adams Express Company has tendered the services of its agencies to the Treasury Department, free of charge, for soliciting subscriptions to the popular loan. It is thought all other express companies will do likewise.

Vio-Violet
Lundborg's—
has the natural
fragrance of
Spring Violets.

Sub-Treasury Notes Suggested.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) presented a substitute for the loan and bond sections of the Revenue bill, that provided for the issuance of $500,000,000 of Treasury notes, which would be ample, probably, for carrying on the existing war. The amendment was referred to the Finance Committee.

WAR EXPENSES MOUNT UP.

General Deficiency Bill Expected to Aggregate $120,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—It is expected that the extraordinary expenditures for the army and navy on account of the war for the first six months of the coming fiscal year will make the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, now being held in the House Committee on Appropriations, reach an aggregate of $120,000,000.

This is the rough calculation of Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations, and others of that committee, assuming that all these expenditures will be provided for in a single deficiency bill, instead of earlier separate bills. The amount is dependent upon the prosecution of the war. The General Deficiency bill has been in readiness for report from the committee to the House for several weeks, and now will not be reported until just before the adjournment of Congress, which many of the leaders of the House, including Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means, and Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations, believe will be reached about the middle of next month.

Between now and then the War Department will submit its war estimates for the first part of the next fiscal year, covering expenditures to be made until a month after Congress reconvenes. On the basis of a rough reckoning of the needs of the service and the light of the present situation, something over $80,000,000 is now expected to be asked for the army, principally for pay, subsistence, transportation, and the estimates for the extraordinary expenditures for the half year, together with other estimates that may supplement the $14,000,000 already in, is expected to make up about that total.

SENATE CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER.

Invocation Relating to the War Delivered When It Convened.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—When the Senate convened to-day the Chaplain delivered an invocation relating to the war.

"We praise Thee," he prayed, "for Thy unspeakable gift—our country, and for the enthusiastic devotion to it by men of all classes from all parts of the land, North, South, East, and West; for the sympathy and encouragement of women. We bless Thee that our country justifies the sentiment of the people, that it is a thing to die for, at need. We pray Thee most earnestly to bless Thy servants, the President and Vice President, the members of the Cabinet, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, and guide them by Thy counsel in this sharp, stern juncture of our history. May our course be maintained as the cause of justice, equity, and humanity.

"Crown our arms with success and bring the war to a speedy and triumphant close, so that we may honor God, help the oppressed, and deliver them from their bondage, and return to our own accustomed labors and trains of thought and of light."

TO REDUCE SMUGGLING.

Resolution by the House Allowing Goods in Bond Passage into the Mexican Free Zone.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In the House today Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) called up as a privileged report from the Committee on Ways and Means a resolution to repeal a joint resolution prohibiting the passage of goods in bond through this country into the free zone of Mexico. The effect of the resolution Mr. Grosvenor said would tend to reduce smuggling.

Mr. Lanham (Dem., Texas,) raised a point of order against the bill, claiming that it did not raise revenue. The Speaker overruled the point of order, and in doing so construed "raising revenue," as contemplated in the rules, as being equivalent to "affecting revenue." The resolution was adopted.

The conference report upon the act extending the homestead laws, and providing for the right of way for railroads in Alaska was called up by Mr. Lacey, (Iowa.) The conferrees eliminated the features formerly in the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to consider the North Atlantic fishing and other trade relations controversies with Canada, upon which the House on Monday rejected the report upon a point of order.

Mr. Lacey explained the bill as reported from conference. He then moved the previous question, but Mr. Pitney, (N. J.,) who had opposed the passage of the bill without extended debate, raised the point of no quorum. Mr. Lacey immediately moved to adjourn, and an adjournment was taken at 4:20 P. M.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC.

Senator Gear Calls Up a Bill to Effect an Adjustment in Regard to Certain Bonds.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Pacific Railroads Committee, called up and obtained consideration for a bill authorizing a commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General, to effect an adjustment between the United States and the Sioux City and Pacific Railway Company, in relation to certain bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of the railroad. An amendment to the bill offered by Mr. Harris (Kan.,) provides that the commission may not accept less in settlement of the Government's claim than the principal of the bonds issued in aid of the construction of the railroad.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) delivered an extended speech upon the measure, in the course of which he indicated the great importance of the measure as a precedent.

Mr. Harris, continuing the debate upon the pending railroad bill, urged the adoption of his amendment as the very least that Congress could do in protecting the interests of the country. Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) said that the Sioux City Road was a link so important to the Northwestern system that if the Government should insist upon the payment of its principal claim in full, about $1,600,000, the Northwestern would pay it. He declared that the Northwestern officials had for years falsified the returns from the Sioux City Road with the plan in view of securing the road at a nominal price. He said he proposed to offer an amendment to the amendment providing that not less than $3,000,000 should be accepted by the commission in settlement of the Government's claim.

No action was taken on the bill.

PARDON FOR CAPT. HART.

The Laurada's Captain, Convicted of Filibustering, to be Freed.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The President announced to-day he would shortly pardon Capt. John D. Hart of the filibustering steamer Laurada, now serving a two years' sentence in the penitentiary for his Cuban filibustering operations. A delegation from the House, comprising Representatives Young, McAleer, and Bingham of Pennsylvania, and Cummings and McClellan of New York, called on the President to urge a pardon. The President, while refraining from saying when he would act, gave assurance that a pardon would be forthcoming.

Mrs. Hart, the filibustering Captain's wife, awaited the party in the East Room, and when informed of the President's assurances, expressed her gratitude, though disappointed that immediate pardon was not to be had.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FOR OUR USE

President Dole Offers to Transfer Them to This Country—Bill for Annexation Introduced.

HONOLULU, April 27.—President Dole has sent a long communication to President McKinley offering to transfer the Hawaiian Islands to the United States for the purposes of its war with Spain and to furnish the American ships of war in Pacific waters with large quantities of coal, supplies, and ammunition. This action was taken by the Executive after a secret conference of the Hawaiian Cabinet called to discuss the position to be assumed by the Government toward the two belligerents.

The news of the declaration of war by the United States against Spain was received here to-day, brought by the Mariposa, which arrived from the Australian colonies with advices from the United States to the 14th inst.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations generally interpret the report from Honolulu regarding President Dole's tender to the United States to indicate a willingness to form an alliance with this country for the war with Spain. They say that for the Hawaiian Islands to have held aloof and insisted upon remaining neutral would have been equivalent to refusing coal or granting any courtesies to the United States during the war, and that the action now taken will put the islands in the way of doing this country any favor possible. Senator Frye, speaking of the report from Honolulu, said that he hoped the President would accept the offer by President Dole.

Representative Newlands of Nevada has introduced a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii. It provides for the confirmation of the cession by the Hawaiian Republic of all rights of sovereignty over the islands and their dependencies, and of cession and transfer to the United States of all public property and all its rights and appurtenances, assumes the Hawaiian public debt to not exceeding $4,000,000, prohibits further immigration of Chinese, and appoints five Commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of Hawaii, to recommend necessary legislation. The resolution declares the islands and their dependencies "hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and subject to the sovereign dominion thereof."

Special laws are to be enacted by Congress for the management and disposition of public lands, and all revenues of proceeds therefrom, except lands used or occupied for civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or local Government use, are to be used solely for the benefit of Hawaiian inhabitants for educational or other purposes. Pending Congressional provision for government of the islands, the present Government officers of Hawaii are to continue under the direction of the President of the United States, subject to removal by him. Existing Hawaiian treaties with other countries are to immediately cease, being replaced by those between the United States and foreign nations. Municipal legislation of the islands, unless enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties extinguished or contrary to our Constitution, remain in force until otherwise determined. Pending legislation extending our customs laws, the existing customs relations of the islands remain unchanged. The assumption of the public debt lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the passage of the resolution includes amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian postal savings banks, the Hawaiian Government, however, continuing to pay the interest on the debt while the existing Government and its commercial relations are continued. The Chinese exclusion paragraph prohibits the admission of Chinese into the United States from Hawaii. To carry out the resolution $100,000 is to be appropriated.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The President to-day made the following nominations:

Surveyor of Customs at Kansas City, Mo.—WILLIAM L. KESSINGER.

Marshal for the District of Montana—JOSEPH P. WOOLMAN.

Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas—JAMES K. BARNES.

Withdrawal—Nomination of Daniel C. Miles to be agent for Indians of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency in Oklahoma.

Postmasters—New Jersey — Luther M. Whitaker, Westfield.

New York—George Anderson, Castleton; Burt Graves, Middleport.

Naval Cadets in Navy and Marine Corps—Jonas H. Holden, Vermont; Thomas T. Craven, New Hampshire; Charles L. Poor, New Hampshire; Ralph Earle, Massachusetts; Andrew E. Kalbach, Pennsylvania; Ralph E. Walker, Indiana; Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, Texas; Ivan C. Wettengel, Colorado; Charles M. Tozer, New York; Wat T. Cluverius, Jr., Louisiana; Duncan M. Wood, Alabama; Leigh C. Palmer, Missouri; Thomas A. Kearney, Missouri; Arthur McArthur, Jr., Wisconsin; Frank E. Ridgeley, at large; Dudley W. Knox, Tennessee; Charles E. Gilpin, Michigan; Mark S. Ellis, Arkansas; Edward McCauley, Jr., New York; Earl P. Jessop, West Virginia; John H. Roys, New York; Henry C. Mustin, Tennessee; Roland I. Curtin, Pennsylvania, all to be Ensigns in the navy to fill vacancies.

Charles L. Leiper, Pennsylvania; Gatewood L. Lincoln, Missouri; Edward T. Fitzgerald, Texas; Henry O. Bissel, Maryland; Albert W. Marshall, Texas; Charles P. Burt, Georgia; Keneth G. Castleman, Kentucky; William L. Littlefield, Massachusetts; Pope Washington, North Carolina; George B. Rice, Kentucky; James B. Henry, Jr., New York; Arthur Crenshaw, Alabama, all to be Assistant Engineers in the navy to fill vacancies.

Amon Bronson, Jr., Nebraska, to be Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps. Arthur F. Huntington, New York; Harry H. Balthis, Colorado; Charles Conard, New York; William T. Gray, North Carolina, to be Assistant Paymasters in the navy to fill vacancies. [Naval Cadet Amon Bronson, Jr., of Nebraska, who was promoted to a Second Lieutenantcy in the Marine Corps, was one of the cadets on the battleship Maine at the time of her destruction in Havana Harbor, Feb. 15.]

The Silver in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In the Senate today Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) secured the passage of the following resolution:

> That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to make to the Senate a report showing the coining value of the silver bullion in the Treasury and the amount of seigniorage and the amount of existing Treasury notes issued in its purchase, and the amount of standard silver dollars coined under the Act of July 14, 1870, and the amount of the seigniorage and the amount of Treasury notes redeemed in such dollars and retired.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed for New York offices: North Cohocton—E. S. Carpenter; Stockbridge, Charles J. White.

Fortifications Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The conference report on the Fortifications bill was agreed to to-day by both houses.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Mate J. N. Mahoney is detached from the tug Enterprise and ordered to the Illinois immediately.

Commander Thomas Perry is ordered to take charge of the first district coast defense system.

Lieut. F. H. Rich, retired, has his order, April 28, to report to the office of the Judge Advocate General, revoked.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. E. Burd is detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Assistant Engineer G. H. Shepard, retired, is ordered to the Navy Station at Key West.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Wilson is granted two months' sick leave.

Lieut. H. Eldredge, retired, has his orders of April 27, to report to the Bureau of Ordnance, revoked.

Assistant Surgeon E. Thompson is ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer Charles H. Greenleaf, retired, is ordered to the Wabash.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. H. Allen, retired, is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

Lieut. Commander H. Vail, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. Commander I. Hazlett, retired, is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Surgeon F. Rogers is ordered to the Pensacola and to the Charleston.

Paymaster J. S. Phillips is ordered to the Charleston immediately.

Ensign W. Evans is detached from charge of the branch hydrographic office at Portland, Oregon, and ordered to the Charleston immediately.

Acting Ensign S. N. Kane is ordered to the St. Paul immediately.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Hager is ordered to the hospital at Washington.

Acting Ensign M. B. Pougnet is appointed Executive Officer of the Illinois.

W. H. Levey is appointed Acting Chief Engineer.

J. L. Penple is appointed Acting Carpenter.

S. H. Kane is appointed Acting Ensign.

Army.

Capt. Charles Willcox, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed to examine Texas volunteers at Austin, Texas, in place of Capt. E. A. Mearns, Assistant Surgeon, hereby relieved of the detail.

Capt. John G. Ballance, Twenty-second Infantry, will proceed without delay to Lexington, Ky., and assume the duties of Mustering Officer for Kentucky volunteers, relieving First Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, Seventh Cavalry, of those duties.

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits from Cleveland, Ohio, to Lorain, Ohio, and return, on official business pertaining to the inspection and test of gun carriage castings of the ordnance.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department:

Major Louis De Brechemin, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Sherman, Idaho, and will report to the commanding officer, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, and by letter to the Commanding General, Department of Columbia.

Capt. Reynolds, upon being thus relieved, will repair to Washington without delay, and report to the Surgeon General of the army for assignment to duty.

Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis will proceed at once to Denver, Col., accompanied by First Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, Fourth Infantry, aide de camp.

First Lieut. David Price, First Artillery, is relieved from duty at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., and will proceed to join his battery.

Capt. Leonard Wood will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, instead of to the points named in former orders.

First Lieut. T. W. Ham, Regimental Quartermaster, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, now at Washington, District of Columbia, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that regiment for duty.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted First Lieut. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel of regiment of Rhode Island volunteers.

Capt. Cunliffe H. Murray, Fourth Cavalry, is detailed as mustering officer and as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence for the Rhode Island volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States at Quonset Point, in that State, relieving First Lieut. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, from those duties.

Lieut. Abbott, on being so relieved, will report to the Governor of Rhode Island.

The following changes in place of rendezvous for mustering into the United States service of volunteers in the States hereinafter named, since the publication of special orders April 28, 1898, are announced:

Idaho, from Pendleton to Boise City.
Indiana, from Evansville to Indianapolis.
Maine, from Portland to Augusta.
Massachusetts, from Springfield to West Framingham for infantry, and Fort Warren for artillery.
Michigan, from Detroit to Camp Eaton, Island Lake.
New Jersey, from Jersey City to Sea Girt.
Rhode Island, from Providence to Quonset Point.
South Carolina, from Charleston to Columbia.
West Virginia, from Martinsburg to Charleston.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. W. Danforth, United States Army, will proceed from this city to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty.

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. William H. Nash, Commissary General of Subsistence, after having obtained the age of sixty-two years, is announced.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Tampa, Fla., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, Twenty-first Infantry; Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon; Major John N. Coe, Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. James E. Normoyle, Quartermaster, Fifth Infantry, Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Tampa, Fla., at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion:

Capt. John W. Budd, Fourth Infantry; Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry; Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. William Auman, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry; Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman, Ninth Infantry; First Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieut. James E. Brett, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes, First Infantry; First Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, Ninth Infantry; First Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. James T. Kerr, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. William N. Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Albert B. Scott, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Walter H. Chatfield, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. John S. Switzer, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. William M. Morrow, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieut. Benjamin F. Hardaway, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. David P. Cordray, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. William Brooke, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. William M. Crofton, First Infantry; Second Lieut. William H. Wassel, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieut. Willard E. Gleason, Sixth Infantry, Second Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Peter W. Davison, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieut. John H. Parker, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Frederick T. Stetson, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. William D. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. George H. McMaster, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieut. John F. Stephens, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Amos H. Martin, First Infantry; Second Lieut. Thomas L. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Howard R. Perry, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, First Infantry; Second Lieut. Verling K. Hart, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Albert Laws, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Matthew E. Saville, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieut. William H. Mullay, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieut. Paul B. Malone, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank D. Ely, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. William A. Sater, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, First Infantry; Second Lieut. Thomas W. Connell, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles L. Bent, First Infantry; Second Lieut. Ralph R. Stogsdall, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Hugh D. Wise Ninth Infantry.

First Lieut. David Price, First Artillery, is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the muster into the United States service of Virginia volunteers at Richmond, in place of First Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, First Infantry, hereby relieved from such duty.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted First Lieut. John B. McDonald, Tenth Cavalry, to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel, First Regiment of Alabama Volunteers.

Capt. Joseph H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, now on leave of absence, will report for duty to the Major General commanding the Army.

DR. WARDE HEAVILY IN DEBT.

Five Attachments Issued Against the Goods in His Military Academy.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 4.—Later developments concerning the sudden departure of Dr. A. D. Warde, proprietor of the New Jersey Military Academy, to escape arrest show that he was not only heavily in debt, but that he has also apparently absconded with moneys belonging to students from out of town, whose parents had put the funds for the care of their sons in his hands for safekeeping.

One instance is that of Seward Rickards, the son of a wealthy Chicago man, whose father sent $500 to Dr. Warde to pay out as needed for the lad's support during his schooling. It was supposed that this money was deposited in a local bank in the boy's name, but investigation shows that the money was not deposited, and no trace of it can be found.

Five attachments have been issued against the goods in the Military Academy, and there are still several hundred dollars in bills, which have been put in the hands of local lawyers to collect.

Run Down and Killed by Cyclists.

NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—James Williams, sixty-five years old, of 287 Springdale Avenue, East Orange, was struck by two bicyclers, William H. Denny of West Orange and Ernest L. Ward of Orange, at Walnut and Park Avenues, East Orange, to-night. His skull was fractured and he died shortly afterward in the residence of Mr. Holmes, to which he was carried. The cyclists were arrested by the East Orange police.

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The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Battles of Our Nation—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Beggar Student—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Crust of Society—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Man-o'-War's Man—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Little Lord Fauntleroy—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Master—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Koreans—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The King's Children—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Serenade—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

NEARING THE END.

The appointment of Mr. EBEN BREWER as United States Postal Agent in partibus with headquarters in any Cuban seaport that we may hereafter make safe and convenient for the reception and transmission of the mails, be the same Havana, Matanzas, or any other town, indicates an intention to resume the exchange of mails with Cuba at no distant day.

We do not exchange mails with Spain or any province or colony of Spain. During the war such an exchange is forbidden and illegal. The order issued yesterday by Postmaster General SMITH, therefore, is an official notification to the world that this Government no longer regards Cuba as a part of Spain.

This move is a perfectly natural sequence of the resolution of Congress declaring that the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be independent. But it plainly foreshadows an active move to take forcible possession of a part of the territory of Cuba in order to open up communication with the interior, and to serve as a base for further operations.

If the Cape Verde fleet has scuttled back to the Canaries or Cadiz to join forces with the warships now at the latter port, we may as well proceed with our business in Cuba and leave the Spanish fleet to the vicissitudes of revolution and mob rule in Madrid or meet and destroy it later on wherever we may find it. If we destroy the fleet first Cuba falls into our hands inevitably. If we take Cuba first the eruption in Madrid will be likely to extend to the fleet and put an end to Spain's fighting power.

THE NAVAL SITUATION.

The news that Rear Admiral SAMPSON's squadron, recently detached from the blockading fleet off Havana, has sailed from Key West may be the forerunner of important developments. On the face of it, this announcement might have meant merely that these ships had gone to Key West to replenish their coal bunkers, but the dispatch states that they not only filled their bunkers, but also took on heavy deckloads of coal. This seems to indicate that these ships are bound on a longer journey than the voyage back to their former posts in the line of blockade. Of course no information will be given out as to their destination, but it is not difficult to surmise their intent.

The Spanish squadron, which left the Cape Verde Islands a few days ago, is reported to have gone back to Cadiz to wait for the Pelayo and her consorts. This report may or may not be true. The declaration of the Spanish Government that it intends to fight this war out to the bitter end may throw some light on the situation. If Spain really means to fight the thing out, she cannot do anything worse than to unite her two squadrons and send them to meet Admiral SAMPSON's fleet. A comparison of the two forces, published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES and based on the presumption that all Spain's available vessels would be pitted against the whole of our blockading squadron, showed that victory would surely be ours.

But as the situation now stands Spain's Cape Verde squadron may be coming westward and may meet the vessels which have just sailed from Key West—the Iowa, Indiana, Puritan, New York, Cincinnati, Detroit, Marblehead, and Mayflower. It seems more likely, however, that the Cape Verde squadron is out to hunt for the Oregon, Marietta, and Nictheroy. In that case the result would depend largely on whether Rear Admiral SAMPSON's vessels are to effect a junction with the Oregon and her consorts. It would hardly be possible for them to do this, because the distance from Key West to Pernambuco, where they might expect to meet the Oregon, is nearly double that from the Cape Verde Islands to the same place.

The chances are that the Spanish fleet which recently left the Cape Verde Islands is not coming across the ocean just now. A dispatch on April 30 stated that the Cadiz squadron, consisting of the Pelayo, Numancia, Vitoria, Alfonso XIII., three destroyers, and three torpedo boats, would sail at an early date. It is not known that this squadron has sailed, but it is generally believed that it has not. When it does sail, it will probably do so with the purpose of making a junction with the Cape Verde squadron. The Spaniards would hardly venture to attack our blockading fleet with anything less than their entire strength.

Meanwhile the destination of Rear Admiral SAMPSON's detached squadron is hardly likely to be Pernambuco. That is too far away from the scene of probable action. Puerto Rico seems a more likely destination, for it may be that our Naval Strategy Board has information that that is the objective point of the Cape Verde squadron, if that squadron is really crossing the ocean. If it meets Admiral SAMPSON's vessels it will be destroyed. The Indiana, Iowa, Puritan, and New York are a match for it, to say nothing of the cruisers. If the Cape Verde squadron is bound for the Brazilian coast, it is taking a desperate chance. It might defeat our three ships down there, but it would be a long way from home, and would surely fall into SAMPSON's hands before it could reach safety. In the meanwhile we may all place confidence in the naval authorities at Washington. Manila has shown us that they are well informed and are making their plans with wisdom.

WAR AND BUSINESS.

We are so unaccustomed to war that the fuss we make over this small war with Spain must amuse the people of the military nations. Nothing since the Franco-Prussian war has disturbed the calm of any European nation as much as we have allowed this war to disturb us, if we except Greece during her war with Turkey last year. Of course, no city in any war was ever afflicted with such a plague of yellow "extras" as that which has come upon New York since the sinking of the Maine. Even the great civil war could not have far surpassed this minor affair in the amount of talk, comment, and discourse to which it gave rise. It is within every man's knowledge that the war with Spain absorbs pretty much all the attention and conversational energy of the community.

All this is not a very serious matter, but it is serious and in a high degree harmful that ordinarily sensible men should become timid and apprehensive and make purely artificial and unnecessary "hard times" by ceasing to make investments, canceling orders, contracting loans, and shortening all sail as if in the face of impending business calamities. About the worst kind of a patriot in these days is the business man who hangs out a flag at home over DEWEY's victory and then goes down town to shiver through a day of alarms in his counting room, baffling more intelligent people who are trying to do business with him. The best service any non-combatant business man can do his country just now is to take his mind off the war and go to doing business.

That this war should kill business or make any good business man apprehensive about the future is illogical, preposterous, and needless. It withdraws only an insignificant fraction of our producers. It actually increases consumption. It causes not the slightest real interference with agriculture, railroads, inter-State trade, lake shipping, manufacturing, travel, or mining. Any derangement of the country's internal industries that it occasions is unnecessary and due to pure funk. Our ocean-borne commerce is somewhat interfered with through the transfer of vessels to the Government and fear of the cruisers of the enemy. But export and import trade can easily be provided for under foreign flags, and our coasting trade, even to Gulf ports, is comfortably protected by our fleets and the natural prudence of the Spaniards. The prizes they have taken are few and insignificant.

A professional and purely speculative stock market is of small value as a barometer. If it were we should be compelled to believe that the foreordained and foreseen burning and sinking of some inferior Spanish ships on the other side of the globe made the street railways of New York worth several millions more than they were months before and cast so broad a ray of the sunlight of prosperity upon railroads beyond the Mississippi that capitalists generally agreed that their shares were a desirable investment at higher quotations. But unquestionably the stock market and other markets are in sympathy, so that breaks or rallies in the vociferous Exchange are reflected in correlative periods of gloom or buoyancy in wholly unrelated branches of trade.

The ticker and the war extras in these days make many a man limp and spiritless who would be doing a good business and promoting general prosperity if he took counsel of his judgment instead of his timidity and could rid his mind of the delusion that the safety of his country demands that he give his days and nights to devising plans for the army and navy. Everybody knows that we have not kept ourselves in readiness for war, but the man who imagines that we were not prepared to whip such an adversary as Spain is a very ill-informed and pessimistic citizen.

MR. WHALEN'S LAW.

What is sauce for the public goose must be sauce for the private gander. If Corporation Counsel WHALEN is right in his opinion that a city contract the moment it is executed becomes a debt to its full face value, and must be added to the bonded debt of the city in ascertaining the Constitutional limit of indebtedness, then there must be a multitude of corporations in this State that have forfeited their charters and their right to do business by contracting debt far in excess of the amount permitted by law.

"There can be no doubt," says Mr. WHALEN, in his official opinion, "that contract indebtedness stands exactly upon the same footing as bonded indebtedness." Fortified by this opinion, Controller COLER adds to the city's bonded debt of $138,855,361.27 the sum of $25,122,351.56, for "contract liability," and putting in thirty-seven millions more for lands acquired and a million for judgments makes it appear that the former City of New York was on Jan. 1 $24,224,846 over its debt limit fixed by the Constitution at 10 per cent. of its real estate valuation.

It has been shown that many of these contracts cover work that will not be done and call for payment until eight or ten years from the present time, that the money cannot become due until the work is done, and that the sums called for will be paid from year to year out of taxes based upon a constantly increasing real estate valuation. But none of these things move Mr. COLER or Mr. WHALEN.

For a practical exemplification of the perfect absurdity of this view of contract obligations we will make use of some figures recently printed in our neighbor The World relating to its business affairs. We trust that Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER will excuse the liberty we take.

It was stated in the columns of The World over the signature of its publisher that during the last year it paid to one paper mill company for white paper the sum of $941,282. The publisher desired to make a contract for ten years for the entire supply of paper required by The World. On the basis of the figures given above, which it was stated did not include the entire paper supply, but only that furnished by one company, this ten-year contract would call for the payment of at least $9,412,820.

According to Corporation Counsel WHALEN's opinion The World will become indebted to the full amount of the ten-year contract, nearly ten million dollars, the moment the contract is signed. But Section 24 of the New York stock corporation law declares that no stock corporation "shall create any debt if thereby its total indebtedness not secured by mortgage shall exceed the amount of its paid-up stock." The effect of this is to permit floating indebtedness to be contracted up to the amount of the paid-up stock.

We are not informed as to the amount of the capital stock of the Press Publishing Company, which is the corporate name of The World, but we are sure that it is a good deal less than ten millions. It is perfectly evident, therefore, that in offering to sign a contract for ten million dollars' worth of paper our neighbor has gone beyond its powers under the Whalen law.

Yet no business man, no enlightened Judge upon the bench, would deny that the Press Publishing Company or any newspaper would make a good stroke and probably save money if it could make a ten years' contract for white paper at present prices. Nor would any business man or any Judge wish to secure the repeal of the salutary provision of law which forbids a corporation to incur floating debt in excess of its paid-up capital stock. Judges are not fools. They do not interpret organic and statute law for the purpose of putting a stop to business or to prevent corporations from making good bargains. Does anybody suppose that the courts would hold that The World would add ten millions to its current indebtedness if it signed a ten-year paper contract? Yet if they do not, and so decide, they will have to decide that Mr. WHALEN's law is audacious nonsense made to order.

THE HOME TROUBLES OF SPAIN.

The warring elements that have forced the Government of Spain practically to suspend civil government and to establish a state of siege in the cities of the kingdom are the creation of a century of disorder and confusion. Of all the countries of modern Europe whose systems were rent by the Napoleonic struggle at the opening of the century Spain has shown the least capacity either to overthrow monarchic rule or to adjust it to the democratic progress of the age. Since the unspeakable FERDINAND VII. was placed on the throne by the allies in 1814 the hapless country has gone through every form of domination, from FERDINAND's cruel despotism, aggravated by vice and superstition, and ISABELLA's stubbornness and corruption, to the swiftly passing republic of CASTELAR and the control of a military committee.

From the unceasing struggles to maintain or overturn the successive Governments, there have arisen three broadly distinguished parties. One which has probably never included a majority of the Spaniards, but has been stronger than either of the others, is what may be called the moderate monarchists, who have been in control for nearly a quarter of a century since the throne was given to ALFONSO XII., the young son of the exiled ISABELLA. The second are the Carlists, who are the partisans of the male branch of the Bourbons, descendants of the brothers of FERDINAND VII., disinherited by his abolition of the Salic law. This party embraces a considerable portion of the older nobility, and a large part of the more ignorant and bigoted peasantry, especially of the Basque provinces. The third party is the Radical, made up of the irreconcilable republicans, the various factions of Socialists and Anarchists, and a certain number of restless and ambitious spirits in the army and navy. It is strongest, however, in the towns, and especially in the manufacturing districts. It is in its beliefs and aims essentially antagonistic to the Carlist Party, and the actual Government has been able to retain such power as it has possessed largely by playing off one against the other. There has always been danger, nevertheless, that in any moment of violent excitement the two parties might unite to overthrow, not merely the Ministry for the time being, but the monarchy itself.

Unquestionably since 1874 there has been a determined effort on the part of the more intelligent Spanish leaders to establish a fairly liberal government on the basis of general suffrage, under the restraining and unifying influence of a constitutional monarchy, with a sovereign of the ancient royal house of Spain on the throne. The difficulties with which this effort has had to contend have been very stubborn. The mass of the voters are ignorant, superstitious, narrow, and clannish, easily misled by the leaders of the contending factions. They have been ground down by taxation and their inevitable discontent has constantly threatened the existing Government. But worse than the illiterate electorate has been the incurable corruption of the politicians. The various Ministries, whether Conservative or Liberal, have habitually sought to win or keep power by indirect or direct bribery, and not only the civil offices but rank and command in the army and navy have been used with an unscrupulousness that no modern nation can rival. This corruption, relied on to prevent insurrection, has sapped the energies and squandered the resources of the kingdom, and brought every branch of the public service to a melancholy condition of weakness. The first cry of the opposition when the truth about the disaster in the Bay of Manila became known was that the country had been "sold." And the one thing that checks the popularity of WEYLER, who, in his way, really did something for the integrity of Spanish territory, is the general belief that he is a greedy swindler.

No Government, democratic or other, is exempt from the danger of corruption. But in Spain the evil has lacked the only possible correction, public discussion before an honest and intelligent people. Without the anchor of an informed public opinion, the Government has been swayed by the intrigues of designing, ambitious, and covetous politicians, who have loaded the land with intolerable burdens, practically disarmed, in large part, its armies and its fleets, and above all destroyed that greatest of all resources for a country in peril, the confidence of its public men in each other. For a Government so constituted and so situated a popular outbreak is a terrible danger. It is not the mere anger of the people over the humiliation of defeat that the rulers of Spain have to fear. It is the implacable rage of a people who feel that they have indeed been "sold."

From several of the camps where the volunteers for military service are being examined the surgeons report a notable percentage of cases of heart trouble serious enough to cause the rejection of the men. In a large proportion of these cases the weakness is reported to be due to bicycle riding. One officer in charge of a camp in Iowa declares that "bicycle riding is doing more to destroy the health of our young men than the 'whisky curse' of which we hear so much." This is an extravagant statement. The fact is that sensible riding of the wheel is no more injurious to health than walking, rowing, or golf. Wheeling does not necessarily expose one to the almost unavoidable strain found in football or baseball. It is an exercise that is absolutely within control and can be taken moderately and beneficially by any one who has the intelligence so to take it. But in excess it is unquestionably dangerous. Mere long rides, if taken at a rational rate of speed, are not so dangerous as fast riding for shorter distances. Very rapid riding of the wheel is full of peril for the heart because it is the intense, continuous exertion of relatively few muscles. The danger signal, however, is promptly given by nature. The opinion of careful and experienced physicians is that any one can ride safely who will check himself or herself the moment shortened breathing is apparent. That precaution cannot too strictly be insisted on.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Crowds are queer, especially in their utter unlikeness to the individuals composing them. The throngs in front of the newspaper bulletin boards, for instance, give to an observer the impression that they are made up of persons endowed with average powers of speech, and yet they seem to be able to make but a single sound, no matter what happens. The noise varies in volume, indeed, according to the importance of the information given by the posted dispatches, but the range is strangely small, and the note sounded is always exactly the same. This monotony is not only shown as between an insignificant bit of war news and one that may affect the destiny of a nation, but it is unaffected by a change from naval victories to those of the baseball field. When the only attraction on the bulletin boards was a record of "runs" made by this or that "nine," the occupants of buildings around Printing House Square heard day after day the inarticulate comment of the waiting multitude, and became familiar with all its peculiarities. The roar which periodically ascends from the same pavement nowadays differs from the old one in no respect, not even in that of vigor. As a vocal creature, the crowd can do only two things—make a noise or keep silent. If it makes a noise, exultation and disappointment find the same expression, and it is an expression which nobody, if uninformed of what is going on, could even begin to interpret. It is worth noting, moreover, that the murmur which rises from a crowd when its elements are talking to each other is quite different from its collective manifestations, but this, too, is invariable except as to quantity.

—Newspapers of a certain class have, before now and not infrequently, resorted to burglary as a means of getting information which, sometimes for good and sometimes for bad reasons, the owners thereof would neither give away nor sell. Work of this sort, if we are not mistaken, has never been commended by moralists; indeed, they have condemned it in vigorous terms, and the journals guilty of employing members of the criminal class to supply them with news have hitherto had the grace to hide their nefarious operations as far as possible from the public eye. The effort at concealment, apparently, will no longer be necessary. That deduction can fairly be drawn from the fact that yesterday a local contemporary not only used all of its extensive typographical resources for giving prominence to an interview obtained by the grossest of false pretenses, but it allowed the interviewer to tell in gloating detail exactly how he violated every canon of simplest decency to accomplish his purpose. It seems that this person obtained access to the Queen of Spain as "a highly recommended foreigner, who wished to present his sympathies to her Majesty personally." Thanks to letters which made no mention of his trade, and which, as they came from officials whom the Queen had reason to trust, must also have been secured by misrepresentation, this person was able to pass the palace guards and was received as an honored guest. The Queen—he says—talked freely with him in regard to events that led up to the war and about the intentions of Spain. It was all in strictest confidence, perfectly understood on both sides, and the man left the unfortunate woman, who had treated him with courteous kindness, went instantly to the nearest telegraph office whence he could send an uncensored dispatch, and for the sake of dollars, more or less numerous, revealed every word he had heard to one paper in London and one in New York. He expresses the hope that "her Majesty will pardon my having concealed my profession." Will she? Will anybody? And what is his profession?

—Regimental identity is a very precious thing, and no wonder it has been much discussed of late. Recent events have shown, however, that regimental identity may be lost by preserving it, and preserved by losing it. This has a paradoxical sound, but it's none the less true. Take New York's Naval Militia, for instance. That fine body has been simply torn to pieces; its officers, almost without exception, have lost their grades, and yet each of the battalions is just what it was before—only more so. Not a particle of respect, admiration, or remembrance has been lost, and, when those boys come back, will they be received as strangers? Not much! On the other hand, those careful organizations which—but it's not worth while to continue the discussion.

PERSONAL.

—An invitation to dine with the Navy League of England was extended to and accepted by Capt. A. T. MAHAN many months ago, when that organization first heard of the Captain's intention to visit Europe again. Some correspondence recently passed between Capt. MAHAN and the league in reference to the date for the dinner most convenient to both, and one of these communications, sent by the Captain from New York on March 18 of this year, contained a very characteristic passage which the league, for reasons easily understood, has just obtained the writer's permission to print. "I am extremely glad to note," said Capt. MAHAN, "that the league 'attaches still greater importance to the growth of a good feeling and most cordial relationship between Great Britain and the United States.' This is certainly a matter of much more consequence than the personal compliment to myself, greatly as I appreciate this; and, while I feel the propriety of keeping myself from suggestions to the league, I shall see with great satisfaction the prominence given to the idea of good fellowship between the two countries. It has been my endeavor, on this side, to keep the utility and the grandeur of this idea before my countrymen, measuring my words, however, very carefully, in order to avoid any hold for an imputation that my own country's interests are not with me supreme. Any utterance that seems to ignore this first loyalty of a citizen does harm instead of good, and a disposition to such gush on this side, by well-meaning persons, has done harm. I believe you yourselves have men with whom, as they say, 'Every one is right but England herself.'" These sentiments are none the less commendable because of the caution to which they give expression. The thought of an alliance, or perhaps it is better to say an "understanding," between the two English-speaking nations has taken root in numberless minds, and it is far from impossible that the one important result of our war with unhappy Spain will be a rapid growth of that thought to blossoming and full fruition.

—There is a rumor in Washington that Gen. MERTWAGO, the Naval and Military Agent attached to the Russian Legation, has drawn up a long technical report on the destruction of the Maine, in which he discusses several features of the disaster about which nothing was said in the findings of the Board of Inquiry. Gen. MERTWAGO's conclusions have not been made public, but it is said that they are known to men holding positions like his at the other embassies, and that they are based on information secured by three Russian experts who have been watching the course of events, and who by some means or other have gained access to the wreck of our warship. The officers to whom Gen. MERTWAGO is believed to have read his report refuse to answer any questions about it. They refer all inquirers to him, and he preserves a diplomatic silence. One theory of the matter is that Gen. MERTWAGO, who is a member of many European scientific bodies, has forwarded to the Russian Scientific Society a detailed and full account of his expert opinion, based upon the official reports and such further inquiry as the secret service of his empire has been able to put into his hands. There is no particular reason to suspect that his opinions are at variance with those of the Board of Inquiry. At any rate, M. DE WOLLANT, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, is quoted as saying recently that the attitude of Russia is distinctly amicable toward the United States, and in support of his contention he read from The Viedomosti, the Czar's official organ, a statement that the intimate and confidential relations of the United States and Russia of 100 years standing are not in danger of rupture.

—No selection could have been more wise than that of Judge JAY L. TORREY to lead one of the two cowboy regiments soon to be sent to Cuba. Not only is Judge TORREY an experienced plainsman, skilled in the use of horses and weapons, and competent, from long association, with the men whom he is to command, to control as well as guide their somewhat exuberant courage, but he has made a long and profound study of all the problems connected with bankruptcy. And where could one who is an expert in both fighting and bankruptcy have a finer opportunity to display his talents than in Cuba? He will be useful in the conquest of the island and more useful in settling its dreadful financial difficulties.

CURRENT NOTES.

The "biggest vessel on the lakes" has just been launched once more. This one is 450 feet long, and she has been named the Superior City.

* * *

The name of the Carnegie Fine Arts and Museum Collection Fund of Pittsburg, Penn., has been officially changed to the Carnegie Institute.

* * *

Mrs. Micah Dyer, Jr., of Boston has been chosen President of the Woman's Charity Club of that city for the tenth consecutive year.

* * *

Old Orchard Beach, near Portland, Me., intends to have this Summer the longest ocean pier in the world. It is to be 1,770 feet in length, and its construction is already well advanced.

* * *

Mayor Harrison of Chicago has informed the citizens that they can string flags across the street whenever they wish during the continuance of the war without getting a permit from the City Council. It is hinted that heretofore Aldermen have received from $1 to $5 for every permit of this kind granted.

* * *

The Atlanta Conference for the study of "the negro problem" is this year to consider the efforts of the negroes themselves to better their condition. Among these efforts are the relief work by secret societies, the work of charitable and philanthropic associations, and co-operative businesses in which negroes engage. Some time also will be devoted to health statistics and the various Government reports bearing upon the negro.

YOSEMITE PARK THREATENED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is crying need for some speedy action by the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the Yosemite National Park. Since its creation seven years ago that reservation has been patrolled for about six months of each year by a troop of United States cavalry. The devastating flocks of sheep that formerly made the park a howling wilderness, gradually but steadily and surely obliterating vegetation of all kinds, have been shut out, and the forest fires that used to prevail annually have been greatly reduced in number and seriousness. Wild animal life has been protected so that it is now abundant where before the establishment of the park it was almost extinct, and in other ways the reserve has become a place of exceeding value, both as a resort for recreation and for considerations of practical utility.

The absence of the troopers this year, on account of the war, threatens to invite the destruction of almost all that has been gained during the preceding septennate. Taking advantage of the lack of a military guard, immense flocks of sheep and large numbers of cattle and horses are preparing to invade the park, and some of them have probably already passed the boundaries. As there is but little snow in the mountains, there is nothing to prevent the advance of the herds in line with the Spring growth of vegetation, and the result will be to annihilate everything destructible by teeth or hoof of beast early in the Summer, not to speak of the probability of numerous fires, and the wholesale disappearance of game.

The owners of cattle and sheep, especially of the latter, have for some weeks past been making strenuous efforts to induce the Secretary of the Interior, who has by law exclusive control of the park, to throw the tract open for promiscuous grazing this Summer, the reason alleged for such demand being that the great drought in California has made pasturage so scarce that that contained within the park has become of vital importance to the stock interest. Mr. Bliss, as far as is known here, has not yielded to the clamor, and, indeed, he may consider that the law creating the park does not leave such a concession open to his discretion. However that may be, it would be extremely injudicious, even looking at the matter from a stock grower's point of view, to permit the indiscriminate herding of animals in the park, no matter how urgent the demand for pasturage. To "throw open" the tract as asked by the sheepmen would not save one head of their flocks. The real pinch for feed will come in the Fall, and long before that time the last vestige of herbage will have been swept from the park if the flock owners are permitted to make their general attack on it. Furthermore, in moving the herds from the San Joaquin Valley, where they belong, up to the reserve, the whole grazing of the lower hills will be consumed, so that the animals will starve anyway in the Autumnal return to the valley. At the same time, the pasturage on which the foothill ranchmen are dependent for their very existence will be utterly exhausted by the passing flocks, and general destruction of domestic stock will ensue, where at least a part might be saved.

Thus, aside from the consideration of the preservation of the park from calamitous injury, the damage to the stock interest will be vastly greater if the misguided appeals of the sheepmen should be heeded than if the integrity of the park be maintained.

For the moment, Mr. Bliss may be impeded in taking action by the lack of funds, but as it appears that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is to contain an item giving a few thousand dollars for use in the Yosemite Park, the delay need not be very long, and in the meantime it would be of great service if the Secretary were to issue a special notice to the stock owners to keep out of the park. At least some of them would be deterred thereby from pressing the invasion now beginning, and a patrol could dispose of the others as soon as Mr. Bliss would be prepared to establish one. At all events, the sooner some definite announcement can be made in regard to the disposition of the reservation during this year, the better for all interests involved.

G. G. M.

Raymond, Cal., April 27.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, has visited New York several times, and your readers may be interested in knowing that the regiment has volunteered as a regiment for service for the United States "for two years, unless sooner discharged."

This regiment is composed of the same material as that of your Seventh Regiment, and occupies the same position here.

The ravages of time have diminished the number of ex-Confederates once so numerous in it, but among them the Colonel, Frank Markoe, of Gordon's staff, is still sound in wind and limb, except for his left hand, shattered at Sharpsburg, and Capt. Lee Goldsborough still looks as "tough" as when he marched in Jackson's valley campaign, and charged up the hill at Gettysburg, where sixty-seven out of ninety-eight of his comrades were killed or wounded.

These men and their comrades are proud to serve under the Star-Spangled Banner, and, though anxious to be with Fitz Lee, they heed the admonition which the first officers of the regiment taught them, "Obey orders and keep your mouth shut."

F. M. C.

Baltimore, May 3, 1898.

CRIME OF REPUDIATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "The Cost of Cowardice" is timely. Many are losing sight of the fact that repudiation as represented by Bryanism and bimetalism still hopes for life. Cowardice is a mild term to use. Dishonesty sounds better, because it more nearly tells the truth. You might have traced the silver disease to another source—the bimetallist.

This fanaticism has found favor with the man of learning. The professor has done much to lay a foundation for the rotten financial work that has appeared in political platforms. One reads with amazement the absurdities Francis Walker gave vent to in his lectures at Harvard University. The play for notoriety Bryan is making is amusing. He appears as an [illegible] of the Administration, than as a [illegible] for to be appointed Brigadier General. It is to be hoped that he will be relegated to the private ranks as in 1896. That is a good place to discipline peace disturbers.

N. B.

New York, May 2, 1898.

GERMAN-AMERICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without wishing to lengthen unduly the note of discord regarding Germans vs. Americans, which of late has crept into your esteemed journal, permit me to express my hearty concurrence in your condemnation of that peculiar hybrid, the so-called "German-American," in our National family. You will deserve well of our common country if you will train your guns of common sense, satire, and sarcasm at this, as well as these other mongrelisms of Irish, French, Hebrew, and similar appellations hyphenated with Americanism, peculiar, I believe, only to our country.

It certainly is not conducive to a closer union and good citizenship. The quicker we eliminate these strange anomalies, fostered by designing demagogues, and vanity, the sooner we may bring about the desirable good-fellowship between our citizens. Having been born and bred in Germany, I but naturally have a strong affection for the old Fatherland, in spite of its to me loathsome monarchism. But having cast my lot with this Nation it seems but fair that I should only consider myself an American, and as such keep in close touch with the feelings and aspirations of my fellow-citizens.

GEORGE BRUNSWICK.

New York, May 2, 1898.

UNIFORM DRESS FOR MILITIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is not the present a good time to have the National Guard of this State adopt a uniform style of dress? Now the brigade (with its varied colored uniforms) looks like the supers who lead Barnum & Bailey's Greatest Show. Possibly some of the regiments might think it would disrupt their social organizations.

The time for that kind of talk has passed. Let us have a National Guard on business principles.

J. H. FRY.

New York, May 1, 1898.

Spain's Appeal Translated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "Topics of the Times" in to-day's issue I think you mistranslate Spain's appeal. Instead of "If you don't hold me there will be an awful rumpus," it sounds more like "Two hold him, one can hold me."

WILLIAM E. SLOCUM.

New York, May 2, 1898.

Immune Journals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is reported that the President will soon call out 10,000 yellow fever immunes for service in Cuba. Why not give the yellow journals (here and elsewhere) the first chance? They are vile enough to withstand any amount of filth without so much as a qualm. Let the yellow journal crowd go first!

HOWARD CRUTCHER.

Chicago, May 3, 1898.

Friendly Voices.

From The Hartford Courant, May 3.

We congratulate the esteemed NEW YORK TIMES. Gen. Wheeler of Alabama has said, in a speech in the House of Representatives, that it is "probably the most ably edited paper in the United States," and also "the organ of the highest order of the conservative people of the country." We caution the esteemed NEW YORK TIMES against the sin of pride.

To Rename the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to suggest that, in case we keep the Philippine Islands, the name be changed to the Dewey Islands.

Philip II. was a typical Spaniard; Commodore Dewey a typical American.

AN ADMIRER.

New York, May 4, 1898.

NUGGETS.

No Facilities Left.

Don Bombasto—The rout was utter and complete!

Señor Tongulasho—It was. Why, the Americans even captured the cable.—Philadelphia North American.

Clear Understanding.

Mr. Skribbens, (to new boy)—I suppose you understand what your duties are here?

New Boy—Sure. The super said that all I had to do was to hustle when old Skribbens was looking, and it would be all right.—Boston Transcript.

A Mere Song.

Dumley—How much do you ask for that piece of land?

Robinson—I'll sell it to you for a mere song.

Dumley—To the tune of—?

Robinson—Five thousand dollars.

Dumley—Oh! one of Melba's songs.—Judge.

A Merry Round.

"It is a trifle odd how balls mark out the circling year," remarked Mr. Manchester.

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Birmingham.

"Well, suppose we begin with Autumn. We then have football. It is followed by snowball. Then comes the dancing ball. When Winter is over we have the moth ball, and now we have baseball, which will be with us until football comes again."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE WEAVER.

From The Chicago Record.

Twilight floods the cottage room,
And the weaver at his loom,
Bowing o'er his daily task,
Doth a benediction ask.
Passing by his lowly door,
Thus I see him as of yore.
Reverential, praying there,
Thankful for his humble lot,
Asking what his conscience dare
And all else desiring not.

Once, his heart a shuttle seemed
In a crimson warp that gleamed,
Weaving threads of purest gold,
Weaving fabrics like the east,
When is spread Aurora's feast.
Now, alas, the loom is old
And the weaver bent and gray,
Like some ghost of yesterday,
All the cunning of his hand
But a dream of lost command,
While the light, once spurring him,
Flickers and is growing dim.
And the golden threads are gone,
And the crimson warp of Dawn
Much has faded, it appears,
In the passing of the years,
Till it looks no longer bright,
Crossed by shadows of the night;
Only here and there a star
Scattered through it from afar,
Dropt upon it from the skies
As some gift of paradise
Comes to cheer the weaver old
In his chamber bare and cold—
Just a snowflake through the roof
Sifted in upon his woof;
Or, if season of the Spring,
Like some sweet enchanted thing
Wafted in by fragrant air,
Just a blossom here and there
From his ancient apple tree.
Thus the weaver you may see
Toiling for his daily bread,
Should you chance to pass the door
Of his cottage on the moor.
All his old companions dead,
He but lingers, patient, calm,
Till the Master's gentle palm,
Laid upon his locks of snow,
Bids him cease and with Him go.

We are weavers, one and all,
And when Death at last shall call,
Let him find us, where he may,
Weaving fabrics dark or gay,
Happy, happy in this truth:
Hope is our immortal youth,
Of which the bud is time,
And that its deathless rose may bloom
It struggles upward through the gloom
To its own native clime.

THE LOYAL LEGION DINNER

Gen. Grenville M. Dodge Re-elected Chairman at the Annual Meeting of the Order.

DEFECTS IN NATIONAL GUARD

Col. Woodruff, U. S. A., Speaking for An Increased Army and Navy, Says Time Is Needed to Make Soldiers from Guardsmen —Naval Militiamen Honored.

There was no lack of enthusiasm at the dinner of the Loyal Legion held last night at Delmonico's. Cheers were given for the army and navy, individually and collectively; for President McKinley, for Commodore Dewey and the Asiatic fleet, for the National Guard, and for the Naval Militia.

In the early part of the evening the enthusiasm centred about three "members by inheritance," who are serving with the Naval Militia on the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, and who attended dressed in their seamen's uniforms. They were William Becket Harding son of Gen. Harding; Richard Worsam Meade, son of Rear Admiral Meade, and Charles Seaman Langdon, son of Col. Langdon. They were cheered repeatedly, everybody drank to their health, and at the conclusion of the regular programme, Gen. Dodge introduced them to the assemblage, coupling their names with the navy and Naval Militia.

Officers Elected.

The dinner was preceded by the regular annual meeting and this ticket was elected without opposition:

Commander—Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, United States Volunteers; Senior Vice Commander—Lieut. Henry A. Glassford, late United States Navy; Junior Vice Commander—Brevet Lieut. Col. Edward Haight, late United States Army; Recorder—A. Noel Blakeman, late United States Navy; Register—Joseph W. Plume, Adjutant, United States Volunteers; Treasurer—Paymaster John Furey, United States Navy, (retired;) Chancellor—William H. H. Williams, late United States Navy; Chaplain—Major Franklin E. Miller, United States Volunteers; Council—Brig. Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States Volunteers; Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, (retired;) Brevet Lieut. Col. William Butler Beck, United States Army, (retired;) Medical Director Thomas C. Walton, United States Navy; Capt. George W. Brush, United States Volunteers.

It was the largest gathering in the history of the organization, nearly 600 members following the colors into the banquet hall. There were no guests. Gen. Dodge presided. With him at the raised table were Justice McMahon of the Supreme Court, Wager Swayne, James Parker, United States Navy, retired; Col. Charles A. Woodruff, United States Army; Rear Admiral Erben, United States Navy; Capt. T. F. Kane, United States Navy; Col. Loveland, A. Noel Blakeman, Capt. L. F. Emilio, Capt. George De Forest Barton, and Hartwell A. Wilkins.

There were no set toasts or speeches. Col. Woodruff made a prepared address on "From Father to Son—a veteran's talk to members by inheritance," and Lieut. Parker and P. Tecumseh Sherman spoke extemperaneously.

Col. Woodruff's Address.

Col. Woodruff began by referring to the diplomatic and moral questions confronting the Government, and said that it would be improper for him to discuss them beyond saying that no American need doubt while his heart was throbbing with the news of Dewey's splendid achievement at Manila that the army and navy would defend the Nation's life and uphold its honor. Nearly all his address was an argument in favor of an increased army and navy and the necessity of being always prepared for war.

"The call has come," he said, "and from the East and West, North and South the response has been prompt and general. Yet mingled with our pride in the sturdy patriotism of the Nation was a shame for our utter lack of preparation. Just think of it, the United States with 7,000,000 able-bodied men, billions of treasure, bonds at 120, bursting granaries, magnificent shipyards, and unlimited manufactures, praying for delay when expecting to confront a divided, decaying, and war-worn, bankrupt enemy.

Sons Hope for No Wars.

"There are those who fondly imagine that our great strength, wealth, and isolation will of themselves render us secure from invasion; until a month ago they were just as sure there was no danger of foreign war. Both are delusive dreams.

"We are liable at any time to have to take up arms to protect our trade, our rights, our citizens, or to uphold National honor and self-respect. In fact, many feel that all those are involved in our controversy with Spain, and had we been prepared, who for a moment doubts but that the destruction of the Maine and the murder of 260 American sailors would have been atoned for thirty-six hours after the report of the Naval Board reached our President?

"There are some who fondly dream that the time will soon come, is almost here, when there will be no more war. In the decade from 1861 to 1871 more human blood was shed by civilized Christianized nations than in the preceding fifty years; last year the Anglo-Saxon thirsted for the blood of the Turk; for two months our workshops have resounded with the thunder of too-long-delayed preparations; to-day the ocean is plowed by the strongest navies the world ever saw, and the barracks of civilized Christianized Europe shelter more trained soldiers than the sun ever shone on before, and it is not due to the beautiful doctrine of "Peace on earth, good will toward men" that these battalions are not upon the field of battle.

"It is due to the fact that those who control their movements are wise enough to count the cost before they throw them against an adversary equally well prepared —thus preparation is National life insurance. What would we think of a man who waited until in extremes to apply for life insurance?

"Greece was one of those nations that relied upon the good will of friendly powers, and in a short and disgraceful campaign lost everything, including honor. Is our readiness for war such as to enable us to point the finger of scorn at Greece?

"France complacently wrapped herself in the mantle of past achievements, declared war, and seven months later humbly signed the humiliating conditions, thoroughly prepared, Germany dictated.

Boasts May Be Foolish.

"Are we not as foolish and conceited as France, boasting that 'we are all right, for, in addition to our regular army and National Guard, we have 1,500,000 veteran soldiers, heroes of a score of glorious fields' when we know that two days' hard marching and night in a wet bivouac would send three-fourths of the men to the hospitals, and a march from Havana to Matanzas would find the balance in ambulances? This does not refer to Brigadier or Major Generals."

Summing up the achievements of the navy since the Revolution, Col. Woodruff said: "Never was the manhood of our navy, from Captain to marine, better shown than when the Maine went down with nearly all on board. In the future, as in the glorious past, let Congress provide the means and our navy will uphold National peace with honor wherever there is water enough to float our battleships."

Quoting from Washington's statement, "If we desire peace, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war," Col. Woodruff said the sentiment would sound ridiculous at the present time, did we not know that our unreadiness may be a prelude to a National tragedy.

"While we are opposed to aggressive war," he continued, "and do not need so large a navy as that of Great Britain, the present disparity of 1 to 5 should no longer be suffered to exist. A perfect system of sea coast defenses would show the world that we fear no attack from hostile fleets and leaves the navy free to protect our commerce."

Our Army Strength.

Referring to the army, the speaker said it consisted of 26,000 effective men, 116,000 organized State troops, and 7,000,000 citizens capable of passing a medical examination and bearing arms.

He argued that with such an army as could be drawn from that force the United States could triumphantly face the world if the Government could exist until it could be prepared for the field, but it took time to make a soldier, and while manhood is as necessary as ever the value of unorganized manhood has decreased in the ratio of improvement of arms and organization until to-day they are practically powerless.

"To-day," Col. Woodruff went on, "the majority of organized militia, National Guard, State Volunteers, Naval Reserves, &c., are well drilled, and part are fairly well disciplined, but very few are equipped and ready for active service, and they are State troops, no more a part of the militia referred to in the Constitution than any other citizen between eighteen and forty-five years of age."

Col. Woodruff argued that, in case of war, some of the State Executives might decline to send the State troops beyond the State, and declared that there should be a National militia of at least 300,000, well drilled and thoroughly equipped, available for local duty, but subject to the direct call of the President for duty anywhere. From that force and from the regular army officers could be found for hastily raised regiments if the Nation were called to war.

In concluding his address Col. Woodruff declared the National Guard should not be called upon unless the Nation's needs actually demanded it, and reinforced his argument for an increase in the number of the standing army by figures showing that in the Mexican and civil wars the deaths from disease among the volunteers was 30 per cent. greater than among the regular soldiers, and that a greater percentage died from disease than from wounds.

A Patriotic Ending.

At the conclusion of Col. Woodruff's address the band struck up the "Battle Cry of Freedom," and the diners and the women in the gallery joined in the chorus.

Gen. Dodge introduced the three naval militiamen, and at his request Lieut. Parker responded to the cheers that welcomed them by declaring that the navy had always been all right and there was little doubt that the auxiliary navy would do its whole duty when called upon.

P. Tecumseh Sherman was warmly received when, in reply to an invitation from Gen. Dodge, he arose to speak. He took issue with some of the conclusions drawn by Col. Woodruff, and declared his belief that the National Guard would be found equal to any call upon it.

EARL OF EFFINGHAM DEAD.

A Descendant of Lord Howard, Who Defeated the Spanish Armada, in 1588.

LONDON, May 4.—Henry Howard, Earl of Effingham, a descendant of the famous Lord Howard, who commanded the English fleet that destroyed the Spanish Armada, in 1588, is dead. He was born Feb. 7, 1837.

Henry Howard was born Feb. 7, 1837, and was the fourth Earl of Effingham. Oct. 31, 1865, he married Victoria-Francesca, eldest daughter of M. A. Boyer of Paris. He is succeeded by his son, Lord Howard, who is thirty-two years of age.

Baron Howard of Effingham, his paternal ancestor, was made Lord High Admiral of England in 1554; he was raised to the peerage by Queen Mary. In the reign of Elizabeth he became Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty's Household.

The battles with the armada occurred in May, 1588. Under Lord Howard of Effingham were Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher, the English freebooters. Lord Howard was instrumental in having the Queen send these Captains powder when they most needed it. He fitted out at his own expense eight fine ships, which caused the Spanish fleet to scatter or be burned.

MORE BREAD RIOTERS KILLED.

Estimate in Rome that Thirty Persons Have Been Shot Down—Duties on Cereals Suspended.

ROME, May 4.—A royal decree has been gazetted, suspending the duties on cereals until June 30.

Another decree just published directs the commanders of the Italian troops at Piacenza, Bologna, Ancona, and Bari to assume the duties of maintaining public order.

During bread riots at Soresina yesterday a mob attempted to set fire to the municipal buildings. The troops fired a volley into the crowd, killing two men and wounding several others.

Owing to the Government stopping the news, it is impossible to ascertain the exact number of the killed in the riots, but it is believed the number already reaches thirty. Gen. Pelloux, the Minister of War, has permission to proclaim a state of seige, if necessary. Forty thousand men have been called under arms to-night to reinforce the garrisons.

Bread riots have broken out at Molfett, in the province of that name, and seven persons have been killed and sixty wounded.

CHILE OFFERS PEACE OR WAR.

Boundary Dispute with Argentina Reaching an Acute Stage.

LIMA, Peru, (via Galveston, Texas,) May 4.—The Chilean-Argentine question is rapidly reaching an acute stage.

The Union of Valparaiso says editorially: "Chile wants a settlement and offers peace or war, one of the two, sharp. Argentina must choose."

GLADSTONE GROWING WEAKER.

His Thoughts Occupied with Religion and His Approaching End.

LONDON, May 5.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"Mr. Gladstone's strength steadily declines, though there is, we believe, no prospect of an immediate end. The disease has not gained force enough to overcome the wonderful strength of his constitution; but a natural weakness now supervenes and gains upon him, encouraged by Mr. Gladstone's fervent desire for the rest which he has so richly earned.

"He is now confined to his room. Now and again his mind reverts to critical periods in his career, and to the legislation which cost him the most anxiety; but the main thing that fills his thought is religion, and he speaks of death as his call."

AMERICAN MISSION BURNED.

Rebellion in West Africa Due to Dissatisfaction with the Hut Tax.

FREE TOWN, Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, May 4.—The rebellion which grew out of the dissatisfaction of the natives with the hut tax has spread to Shaingay, in the Sherboro district, the headquarters of the American missionaries, which have been burned by the insurgents. A detachment of police has been sent to the assistance of the members of the mission.

BOSTON, May 4.—The American missionaries who are reported to be in danger from the rebellion among the natives of the west coast of Africa are those of the United Brotherhood of Christ, whose first foreign field was at Shaingay among the Sherboro people in 1855. The territory now covered by this society includes about 7,000 square miles and its missionaries visit nearly 400 towns. Seven stations have been established on the west coast of Africa. The Rufus Clark training school is located at Shaingay.

Favor to American Exhibitors.

PARIS, May 4.—In consequence of the repeated urgings of the United States Commissioner, Col. Louis M. Hamburger, the Exposition authorities have handed him a complete plan, showing the spaces allotted to American exhibitors. This is a special favor not extended to other nations.

Courts-Martial Revision in Germany.

BERLIN, May 4.—The Reichstag to-day, by a vote of 177 to 83, adopted the bill providing for a revision of the courts-martial procedure.

Comes from Cape Verde Islands.

Capt. Mitchell of the British steamer Dora arrived yesterday from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. The people there, he said, showed great apathy, and did not believe that war would break out. There were about half a dozen Spanish torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, two cruisers, and a couple of transport ships there. They did not seem to be making any preparations for war. As for the Portuguese there, Capt. Mitchell said they did not appear to care about either the Spaniards or the Americans, nor did they seem to know about the trouble.

Weyler Hanged in Effigy.

Gen. Weyler was hanged in effigy from the eaves of a factory building in Forty-third Street, opposite the Grand Central Palace, yesterday. A Spanish flag was tied to the neck of the dummy figure. A large crowd gathered to view the swinging General.

MR. DAMROSCH'S RETIREMENT.

The Conductor's Resignation from the Symphony Society and the Reply from the Directors.

Upon the announcement of Walter Damrosch's retirement as conductor for the Symphony Society, his letter of resignation and the resolution of the Directors are of interest. Following is Mr. Damrosch's letter:

Washington, D. C., April 20, 1898.

Henry E. Howland, Vice President Symphony Society, New York:

Dear Sir: I herewith beg to tender my resignation as conductor of the Symphony Society, with profound regret that I am compelled to take this step and with grateful appreciation of the kindly feeling shown by you and the Directors in urging me to reconsider my decision.

My reasons are, primarily, that for a year, at least, I desire to withdraw from public life, as far as possible, to enable me to devote myself more than heretofore to musical composition; and also that the engagements of the New York Symphony Orchestra with Charles A. Ellis, (my successor in opera,) will prevent it in the coming season from co-operating at the six regular afternoon and evening concerts of the Symphony Society, because the opera engagements of Mr. Ellis will be in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, &c., and not in New York.

You will readily understand that it would be neither to the interests of the Symphony Society nor to my own to continue our concerts with an orchestra less efficient than this fine body of men, who have been with me as a corporate body for over six years. The Directors of the Symphony Society, who have so nobly assisted my efforts to preserve an orchestra devoted to symphonic music in New York, know only too well that without the opera engagements which I have been able to give it my orchestra could not have continued to exist, as New York does not as yet seem to have felt the necessity of supporting an orchestra devoted exclusively to symphonic music.

During the thirteen years that I have had the honor of being conductor of the Symphony Society no cloud has marred our relations with each other; and I shall always look back with keen delight to our unanimity of purpose, our strivings, and our accomplishments.

May I venture to hope that the strong ties of friendship which have been formed between the Directors and myself may long outlast the severance of our official connections.

In reply the following was adopted:

The Directors of the Symphony Society of New York have received with the deepest regret the resignation of Walter Damrosch as conductor of the society, and recognizing the validity of the reasons which have prompted him and which compel them to accept it, have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Walter Damrosch as conductor of the Symphony Society of New York, the Directors of the society desire to place upon record their sense of the obligation due from them personally, as well as from the music-loving citizens of New York, to Mr. Damrosch for his earnest, intelligent, and devoted service for so many years, in the presentation to the public in perfect form of the works of the great musical masters, and in enlisting, by his enthusiasm, the aid of public-spirited men and women in the cultivation of the art; in taking part and carrying on, with his brother, Frank Damrosch, the work inaugurated by that accomplished musician, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, their honored father, he has given evidence of qualities which entitle him to a high place in the musical world, and which add an additional lustre upon his family name.

The Directors also desire to express to Mr. Damrosch their assurance that the memory of his unfailing courtesy and intelligent co-operation, which have made association with him delightful, will never fade, and in the hope that the relations heretofore existing between them are only temporarily interrupted, they express the heartiest wishes for his success in the work to which he is now to devote his talents and energies.

ITALIAN OPERA AT WALLACK'S.

The Baggeto Company of Milan to Play an Engagement.

The engagement of the Bostonians will come to an end Saturday night, and for one week Wallack's Theatre will remain in darkness, as no attraction has been booked for that time. Beginning with Monday, May 16, a season of Italian opera will be given by the Baggeto Italian Opera Company, an organization of which little is known in this vicinity. It has, however, appeared in various cities throughout the Western part of the United States with considerable success.

The company was organized about six months ago in Milan as the Del Carte Opera Company, for the purpose of giving opera in the City of Mexico, where it presented successful novelties which proved very profitable. Last Autumn the company went to San Francisco and played an engagement for one month, after which it appeared in the West and met with success in nearly every town visited.

The programme for the opening week will consist of Puccini's "La Bohême" for the first part of the week, and the latter part will be taken up with the operas "I Pagliacci" and Puccini's new work, "Nanon Lescaut." The other operas included in the company's repertoire are the older Italian works which are very rarely heard here.

MISS RUSSELL'S NEW PLAY.

Her Company Is Actively Rehearsing for Its Presentation.

Miss Annie Russell and the company she has organized to present at the Empire Theatre next Tuesday afternoon the new play, "The Scenario," are actively engaged every day in the rehearsal of the piece. It appears to be Miss Russell's desire, if the play proves successful, to star in it next season under Charles Frohman's management, notwithstanding that Mr. Frohman, prior to his departure for Europe, informed Miss Russell that he would use his best endeavor to obtain a play suitable to her.

In "The Scenario," the plot is written around an actress who is longing for an emotional part. The great actress, at an early stage of her career, had been guilty of a crime. One of the men against whom this crime was committed tracks her down and eventually finds her a successful actress. He then writes a play dealing with the early stages of her career, and in a dramatic scene recites the main incidents of the plot to her.

assist Miss Russell consists of F. F. Mackay, whose last appearance in New York was with William H. Crane, and his return to the stage, from which he has been absent since last year, is only for this occasion. He will play the part of an old man whose son has married a woman with a longing for the stage. The part of the son is taken by W. H. Thompson. Walter Hale of the Lyceum Company will play the part of the husband's friend, with whom the wife, Miss Russell, falls in love. The other parts are taken by Vincent Serrano, Francis Duff, T. Cushman, Albert E. Steiner, Rose Le Maine, and Miss Collins.

Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, Limited, was held in the Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday afternoon. The stockholders were largely represented by proxy and only routine business was transacted.

The election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year was accomplished, and they include Robert Dunlap, Thomas P. Fowler, Edward Lauterbach, John B. Schoeffel, Maurice Grau, Henry Dazien, and Frank Straus. No definite action has been taken as yet regarding the transfer of the Tremont Theatre in Boston to the Tremont Theatre Amusement Company, to which the property has been sold.

Turns State's Evidence.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 4.—At the trial of Louis Roesel, who, with George Manshanda, is charged with the murder of James T. Pitts, a farmer of Summit, which began this morning in the Union County Court before Judge Van Syckel, Manshanda testified against Roesel. The witness said that Roesel induced him to go to Pitts's place, saying that Pitts had between $6,000 and $7,000, which he was afraid to put in the bank. The witness looked in the window, and Roesel, who stood by the door, hit the old man over the head with a stick when he came out.

Passed Many Icebergs.

The German steamer Energie, that left Stettin on April 16 and arrived here yesterday, reported that on April 29, latitude 46.50, longitude 50.10, she ran into heavy pack ice. As far as could be seen from the masthead to the north and south the ocean was covered with ice. The ice was seven feet thick and closely packed, and many icebergs were scattered through the fields. During the day eighty icebergs were sighted, some 75 feet high, and at once time twenty bergs were in sight. Twenty miles off Nantucket Lightship the Energie passed the cruiser Minneapolis, steering south southeast. Soon afterward a searchlight, supposed to be another cruiser, was seen flashing west of Nantucket Lighthouse.

Chinaman's Skull Fractured.

Some boys threw a beer bottle through the door of the Chinese laundry at 96 Grove Street last night, striking Chu Fon, the proprietor, on the head and fracturing his skull. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

ENGLAND AND DEWEY PRAISED.

Resolutions Passed at a Meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade met in its new quarters at the Hoffman House last evening. After the transaction of routine business, Andrew Patterson, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, reported that Gov. Black had signed the bill to prevent false and misleading advertisements; that the bill would become a law in twenty days, and that the committee would see that the law was enforced.

President Shayne introduced resolutions thanking Great Britain for her apparent sympathy and good will toward the United States in the war with Spain. Mr. Shayne and Andrew Patterson made speeches in support of the resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous vote. Richard M. Walters introduced resolutions praising Commodore Dewey for his victory at Manila. They were adopted amid great applause.

Announcement was then made by Mr. Shayne that he had received a letter from the authorities at Washington which contained the assurance that hereafter committees, appointed by the board to meet incoming ships and see that the inspectors did their duty, would be admitted to the docks and afforded every opportunity to make their investigations. A. L. Phillips, William McEwen, John Goodwin, and E. Tweyffort, were appointed to act as such a committee for two weeks.

President Shayne then introduced his brother, John T. Shayne, President of the Commercial Association of Chicago, who made a short speech, after which a collation was served in the rooms of the board, which were handsomely decorated with American flags.

SHOT HIS WIFE TO DEATH.

New Hampshire Man Calls His Wife to the Door and Kills Her.

BERLIN, N. H., May 4.—Benjamin F. Deane, a hotel keeper of this city, is now under arrest on the charge of killing his wife. The woman left her husband last Thursday and took up her abode at the house of a friend named Mrs. Schaffer. To-day Deane went to the Schaffer residence and asked his wife if she would return to their own house and live with him. Upon receiving a negative answer he shot her, causing instant death.

The only witnesses to the affair were Mrs. Schaffer and Jack Darling. The latter saw the husband with a drawn revolver and grappled with him, but Deane had time enough to discharge the revolver. After the shot was fired, Darling, who is a powerful man, tripped the assailant and threw him to the floor after a terrific struggle, and succeeded in securing the revolver, which Deane had tried to use a second time. Darling held Deane until the arrival of the officers.

Deane is forty years of age, and is well known throughout the city and county. The woman was thirty-five years of age, and is survived by five children.

London Clubwomen Who Smoke.

From The Daily Mail of London.

Another ladies' club has gone over to the great majority and added a smoking room to its accommodation. This is the Writers' Club, in Norfolk Street. It has always been a matter for comment that a club for such advanced persons as the modern women writers should have hitherto had no smoking room, and should close at 10:30 P. M.

But this state of dull respectability has now been mended. The club will be open till 12:30, and smoking is permitted in the luncheon room.

"What is the history of this development?" The Daily Mail representative asked one of the members.

"Well, many of the members sighed for a smoking room, and when the new rooms were added, the question of permitting one to be used for smoking came up in committee, backed by Mrs. Jack Johnson, the well-known journalist, and so it was arranged."

"And are most of the members pleased?"

"Oh, well, of course the smokers are. I can't say I like it. I was watching the women light up after lunch the other day, and I thought they looked so self-conscious. You know the way women smoke—in short, nervous puffs. One, I think, carried a silver case, but the others only ran to paper packets. I think the waitress was rather shocked, but she will get used to it in time."

Oklahoma Loyalty and Wheat.

From The Washington Post.

"The excitement over the war is about as intense down in Oklahoma as I find it here in Washington," said Mr. Selwyn Douglas, a prominent citizen of that Territory. "We have lots of good military material, and our young men can be relied on to do their part. Oklahoma is very prosperous, and the outlook for big crops could not be better. Last year we exported something like 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, and this season, if no disaster happens, there will be a considerable increase in the total production. If prices remain good, our people will have no cause to complain of their condition."

National League of Musicians.

WHEELING, West Va., May 4.—The National League of Musicians of America in session here to-day elected these officers: President—Alexander Bremer of New York; Vice Presidents—J. R. Eschman, Minneapolis; Frank Arrico, Birmingham, Ala., and Frank J. Nelson, Wheeling; Treasurer—E. D. Walter, East Liverpool, Ohio; Secretary—J. Hibberd, Pittsburg.

Felix Cahan Fails in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Felix Cahan, wholesale dealer in millinery goods, made an assignment to-day. Assets about $20,000; liabilities unknown.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

George C. Boniface, Jr., was engaged yesterday by Director Paul Steindorff as comedian for the opera company at the Harlem Opera House.

The management of "The Wedding Day" will present to every woman attending the performance on the farewell night, May 13, a souvenir not yet decided upon.

Daniel Frohman has arranged with Herbert Kelcey for a regular Spring season of the company at the Lyceum every year. Mr. Kelcey agrees that at least one new play will be presented each season.

E. E. Rice's company, presenting "Monte Carlo" in Philadelphia this week, will close its season Saturday night, and "The Girl from Paris" will succeed, it with Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in their original parts.

Managers Hoyt & McKee have signed a contract with Safford Waters of this city to write the larger part of the music for Hoyt's new play, "A Day and a Night," which is being played on tour prior to its production at the Garrick Theatre in August.

Marian Giroux, who was taken to St. Vincent Hospital Tuesday, upon her arrival in this city from Chicago, where she had been appearing with Miss Irwin in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell," was reported last night to be much improved. At no time was she in immediate danger.

Oscar Hammerstein has decided to name his new burlesque, which will be given next Monday night, "War Bubbles," and he describes it as being a patriotic, musical extravaganza, consuming three-quarters of an hour's time. Some of the company engaged are Octavie Barbe, Cheridah Simpson, and Francis Lee.

David Belasco writes from London that the business of "The Heart of Maryland," at the Adelphi Theatre, continues exceedingly large. Pinero, after witnessing the play, recently said Mrs. Carter would make an ideal "Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and expressed the hope that she would create a part in his new play.

The Koster & Bial management has in preparation an operetta to succeed "Au Bain," which is now being played. The new production is entitled "La Rêve," the book of which is by Joseph Herbert, and the music by Max Gabriel. Miss Adele Ritchie will play the leading part, and the management has arranged to have scenic effect of an elaborate nature.

A formal sale of the Casino lease will be made at the auction rooms of the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, May 11. Foreclosure proceedings brought by the State Trust Company as trustees, to recover the sum of $181,510.70 is the reason for the sale. The lease has still four years to run, and its sale will in no way affect the present tenants of the theatre.

Many members of the German Liederkranz Society and their families attended last night's performance of "The Children of the King" at the Irving Place Theatre. Frau Sorma and Herr Christians are sharing in the honors of an excellent representation of this interesting work. Monday next the last performance of this season will be given and Frau Sorma will be tendered a testimonial by Manager Conried.

THE RAINY DAY CLUB MEETS.

A Collection of Short Skirts Is Seen, but Men Are Conspicuous by Absence.

There was a symposium of short skirts at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, and to the lively notes of the mandolin the members of the Rainy Day Club, maids and matrons tripped gayly around among their guests, living examples of emancipated womanhood. It was a reception not only for women, but for men friends.

There seemed a desire by the club to reassure itself, for at most of the meetings the notable feature among the women who had pledged themselves to a reform in dress for stormy weather has been the number of long skirts. Yesterday there was a christening of many new gowns.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the President, was in black cravenette, hat and all warranted water-proof. Mrs. H. Herbert Knowles was in a glove-fitting, braided, cadet blue short skirt, with a nobby little bonnet of black and blue, the club colors, and black gloves with blue stitching. Miss E. Marguerite Lindley wore a braided brown corded mohair, with a skirt that had a most beautiful "hang," every one said. Dr. Church was in a black suit of original and hygienic design. Miss Pippey was in a yellow and brown braided suit, that some one said was the prettiest in the room. Miss Lathers wore a nobby little bicycle rainy-day skirt that was fully eight inches from the floor.

There were the usual festive accompaniments always to be found with good clothes—music, singing, speeches, ice cream, cake, and sandwiches. The one lack in the whole entertainment, if there was one, was that the men who, as a special favor, were invited were absent. Some one said they were afraid, but no one could imagine whether it was of the short skirts or the elements.

Two or three men braved everything, but they wore a timid, frightened air, and kept close in the corners, all but Charles F. Wingate, who made a speech to say how nice it all was. But it was in his line as sanitary expert, for Mrs. Palmer assured the gathering that the short skirts were as much to prevent the collection of germs as to keep out mud and water on rainy days.

"I can't wear a real rainy-day dress," said Mrs. Jennie June Croly, who was one of the speakers, "for I can't seem to get rid of the old clothes that I always wear on rainy days. It would seem awfully extravagant to me, anyway, to have a new suit to wear out for the first time in a pouring rain. I am sure if I had one that I should keep it for fine weather, and still wear my old clothes out in a storm."

The regular allowance of patriotism, taken at every woman's club meeting nowadays, took the form of "The Star-Spangled Banner" yesterday, which was sung at the close of the reception.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Brandt—McAllister.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 4.—Augustus Philip Brandt of London, England, and Miss Janie Champion Garmany, formerly Mrs. Heyward Hall McAllister, were married to-day at the home of the bride in Savannah. Mr. Brandt is a member of the firm of Brandt & Sons, bankers, of London. One of the wedding gifts was a furnished home in Kensington, given by the groom's father. Mr. Brandt and Miss Garmany met at Aix Les Baines about six months ago. Mr. and Mrs. Brandt left for the North this afternoon.

Loughlin—Smith.

Miss Madeline Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. Smith of Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and Charles Loughlin were united in marriage last evening by the Rev. William B. Smith, an uncle of the bride, at the home of her parents. Miss Ella Smith, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Harry Loughlin, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. John Wellington, Paul Ainsley, Albert Elcock, and Herman Blake were the ushers. A reception followed the ceremony.

Allen—Smith.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 4.—The marriage of A. J. Allen, Secretary and General Manager of the Atlantic Highlands and Long Branch Railroad, to Miss Cora Gertrude Smith, took place this afternoon in this city. The ushers were E. A. Murphy, Superintendent of Schools in Hudson County; and S. A. Robertson and B. S. Warner, Principals of schools in Hoboken. The bridegroom is a graduate of Princeton, and the bride a graduate of the New Paltz Normal School.

Pillsbury—Taylor.

BOSTON, May 4.—Miss Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Gen. Charles Taylor of The Boston Globe, and Mr. Horace D. Pillsbury, son of E. S. Pillsbury, a prominent attorney in San Francisco, were married at noon to-day in Trinity Church, the Rev. Leighton Parks of Emanuel Church officiating.

SOCIETY NOTES.

An exhibition of mineral paintings under the auspices of the New York Society of Ceramic Art was opened in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Proceeds will go to the Red Cross Society.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Worman, who were married April 4, 1898, have returned to this city after a brief stay in their Summer home, Bonnycroft, on Lake Champlain, and are now at the Gerard. They received their friends there yesterday and will do so on remaining Wednesdays of this month. Mr. Worman is the editor of Outing.

SHOT HIS VICTIM FIVE TIMES.

A Slaughter House Employe Fatally Wounded by Another.

Michael McDonald shot Stephen Titus five times in Eastman's slaughter house, at Fifty-ninth Street and West End Avenue, yesterday morning. Both men were employed in the slaughter house, McDonald as a beef carrier and Titus as a timekeeper.

Titus was talking to another man in the slaughter house when McDonald stepped up to Titus and asked him when he was going to get his money. Titus replied that McDonald would be paid as soon as he got his time. McDonald then drew a revolver and fired the five shots at Titus, each of which took effect.

McDonald threw away his revolver and ran toward Fifty-eighth Street. He was chased by Policeman Egan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who caught him after a run of several blocks.

Titus soon became unconscious, but managed beforehand to state that he knew of no reason for the shooting, and that McDonald was the man who had shot him. He had never quarreled with McDonald, he said, nor with any member of his family. McDonald, in spite of the statements of several witnesses, denied he had fired the shots.

Titus was taken to Roosevelt Street Hospital. He died at 8:30 o'clock last night. He was forty-five years old, and lived at Coytesville, N. J. McDonald is twenty-four years old, and lives at 32 West End Avenue.

Textile Men's Convention Ends.

The general convention of the national union of textile workers, which had been on for three days at 315 West Forty-second Street, closed last night, when the following officers for the year were elected: Prince W. Greene, Phoenix, Ala., General President; Richard McLean, Philadelphia, General Vice President; H. S. Mills, New Bedford, General Secretary and Treasurer; Executive Committee—George Viger, New York; James Fenton, New Jersey; D. Donohue, Westerly, R. I., and John S. McCarthy, Philadelphia. Forty delegates attended the convention, representing the 16,000 members in good standing.

The Menocal Court-Martial.

At the headquarters of the commandant of the navy yard yesterday no orders had been received from Washington relative to the court-martial of Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, which has been set for to-day. The court was ordered to convene in Building No. 7, at 1 o'clock. The officers of the court are Rear Admiral A. E. Benham, retired; Capt. Edwin Shepard, Capt. H. Picking, retired; Capt. A. E. Reid, retired; Capt. Yates Sterling, Capt. Thomas Nelson, retired; Commander G. R. Durran, retired, and Commander W. B. Newman, retired.

Dr. Mial Wins a Close Game.

Dr. Mial and Dr. Miller of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club met in last night's game in the amateur billiard tournament in progress at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the former winning by one point after a very close struggle. Dr. Miller made a run of 22, but missed on an easy shot, and Dr. Mial ran out with a string of three. Score: Dr. Mial, 250; Dr. Miller, 249.

SOME TIMELY PICTURE DISPLAYS.

The Marquis de Teixera, a Brazilian nobleman resident in this city, has painted a large allegorical picture of "The Destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor," which is now on exhibition in the small ballroom of the Waldorf Hotel for the benefit of the Maine survivors and for the widows and children of those who perished on the battleship.

The canvas measures some 18 feet in length by 12 in height. The artist has chosen daylight instead of darkness as the time of the explosion, and has painted the picture in a low color key, and in soft grays and blues. The burning Maine occupies the centre of the canvas, and in the distance across the gray waters of the harbor the towers and buildings of Havana rise. In the near foreground there is a beach on which lies the body of one of the Maine sailors, with an angel bending over him. In the smoke from the burning battleship the figure of Columbia, robed in light pink gauze, is depicted, seated on the American eagle, and dimly discerned in the clouds is a troop of United States artillery. The battleship is out of proportion, and her funnels, which lie alongside, appear to be almost as long as the ship. Divested of its allegorical figures and suggestions, the canvas would not be without artistic merit, for it has good color and atmosphere. The picture is framed in imitation steel armor plates, with anchors, ropes, and other naval symbols placed at intervals. It is draped with red curtains, and is well lit. Just at present, with its timely significance and sentiment, the canvas will doubtless attract many visitors, and the artist's charitable impulses in exhibiting it for the benefit of the Maine sufferers should meet with deserved appreciation.

There are now on exhibition and for sale at the Keppel Gallery in East Sixteenth Street, some two hundred original water colors, executed during the last few years by well-known artists for the publishing house of F. A. Stokes Company, from which reproductions were made for their series of illustrated calendars. Most of the water colors are in sets of twelve, to represent the months of the year, and all have a suggestion of the varied seasons in outdoor and indoor social life and sports which the months bring. They are for the most part familiar to the public through the calendars in which they have been reproduced, but the present display affords a welcome opportunity to study them in the original. By far the best of the water colors shown is the set painted by Madeleine Lemaire, the French artist, and which depict twelve French interiors and out-of-door scenes with figures. Mlle. Lemaire has chosen the period of 1830-40, and the old-fashioned gowns and masculine costumes, although they seem awkward and ugly, are none the less interesting, and have historical value. The figures are well drawn and the color is excellent. Eugene Grivaz has chosen the bicycle for his illustrations. They are Frenchy in subject, but have much action and good color, and are strongly drawn. The best are the Russian, Swiss, Egyptian, and Scotch, which have each a fair bicyclist in characteristic national costume. E. G. Emmet's ballet-girl series are also attractive and have charming color, and are much better drawn than his series representing outdoor sports. There is good sentiment and nice appreciation in Percy Moran's series of interiors with children, and Brundage's series of children's heads are also refined in sentiment and treatment, and good in color. Maud Humphreys's series of children's pictures and Paul de Longpré's floral series are also worthy of study and notice. The exhibition will remain open until June 4, and will be found well worth a visit.

An interesting feature of the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society, now in progress in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society in West Fifty-seventh Street, is the competition for a model for a design for a sun dial. Two prizes for this competition were offered by Thomas H. Kelly, a first prize of $500 and a second prize of $250. The conditions called for a sun dial to be placed on a lawn or in a park, apart from a building. At the meeting of the Council of the Society on Monday evening, the report of the jury was accepted and the award made. The jury in its report stated that it found twenty-eight models submitted in the competition, and had awarded the first prize to Charles A. Lopez, New York; the second prize to W. C. Maynard, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and honorable mention, first to an unknown artist; second to Hall Winters Morris; third, to Janet Scudder, New York, and fourth, to J. M. Kimball, Brooklyn. The jury expressed gratification in finding an exhibit of such intelligence, originality, and artistic sense as to more than compensate for the usual difficulties it experienced in deciding a competition so closely contested. The jury was composed of J. Q. A. Ward, J. S. Hartley, Daniel C. French, Karl T. F. Bitter, Herbert Adams, John Galen, Howard and Thomas Hastings. The competition excited a very general interest, not only among the sculptors of this country, but those abroad. At least one design was received from England, and a sculptor living at Bustard Head, Port Curtis, Queensland, Australia; Mr. Thomas Rooksby also sent in a design. The latter model has not yet reached this country, and will, therefore, be too late for consideration in the competition, but in a letter to the Secretary of the society Mr. Rooksby asked that, if it should arrive too late, it be offered as a gift to Mr. Kelly, the giver of the prizes, "in token of respect and admiration at his generosity from a stranger in Queensland."

FIRE IN TENEMENT HOUSE.

Six Families in Williamsburg Have to Use the Fire Escapes.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the cellar of the four-story double frame tenement house at No. 277 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg. The six families in the house were awakened by the shouting of a policeman, who saw smoke issuing from the building, and although an alarm was quickly turned in, by the time the firemen arrived the flames had set fire to all the stairways in the house.

In the meantime the inmates, finding escape by the stairway cut off, screamed for help and made a rush for the fire-escapes in the rear. One after another they went down the iron steps to the second story, from which they were assisted to the yard by the firemen. Damage to the extent of $2,500 was done to the house before the fire was extinguished.

COLLECTOR ROBBED BY THUGS.

After Beating Him They Take $50 from Him.

Henry Tienker of Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken, who is employed as a collector by Samuel Crookes & Co., tea merchants, at 464 Greenwich Street, this city, went to West New York about 8 o'clock last night to collect a bill of $50 from John Roeber, a storekeeper at Bergenline and Pierce Avenues.

While returning to his home in West Hoboken three men attacked him in a lonely spot near the Hudson Boulevard. One of them struck him from behind with a club and the other two attempted to hold him by the arms. Tienker fought desperately and one of the ruffians drew a knife and stabbed him twice in the right shoulder. They beat him until he became unconscious, and after rifling his pockets of the $50, fled.

Tienker, who remained unconscious for some time, finally wandered to the house of his brother-in-law, Frederick Thomas, who lives in Wallace Street. As soon as he reached the house he again relapsed into unconsciousness, and a physician who attended him said that his skull had been fractured. The police were unable to find the highwaymen.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. Trescott.

William H. Trescott, well known in legal and diplomatic circles at Washington, died yesterday at Pendleton, S. C. Mr. Trescott was born in Charleston in 1822, was graduated from Charleston College in 1840, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1852 he was Secretary of the Legation in London. In 1860 President Buchanan appointed him Assistant Secretary of State, which position he held until South Carolina seceded. He was a member of the Legislature of that State from 1862 to 1866, during which time he was on the staff of Gen. Roswell S. Ripley. Later he was a member of the Executive Council, and at the close of the war was sent to Washington in behalf of South Carolina to adjust differences growing out of the reconstruction acts. In 1877 he was counsel for the United States before the Fishery Commission at Halifax. In 1880 he was one of the Plenipotentiaries appointed to revise the treaty with China. In 1881 he was appointed by Secretary Evarts to represent the United States in the negotiations with reference to this country's rights on the Isthmus of Panama. In that year he was also appointed special envoy to the belligerents in Peru, Chili, and Bolivia. In 1882 he was made plenipotentiary, with Gen. Grant, to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico. [illegible] he practiced law in Washington. Besides being distinguished as a diplomat, Mr. Trescott enjoyed the reputation of being a graceful and forcible writer. He was the author of several books on diplomatic questions. He was a student of diplomatic questions all his life, his first work on such a subject having been written when he was twenty-seven years of age.

Mrs. Eugene Lentilhon.

Mrs. Eugene Lentilhon, a young well-known society woman, died in her twenty-sixth year, Tuesday, at her home, 48 West Fifty-ninth Street. She had been ill about two months.

Mrs. Lentilhon was Miss Rose [illegible] Buchanan of Baltimore. She was the daughter of the late James A. Buchanan, who was at one time counsel for the [illegible] Railroad Company in this city. His brother was first Vice President of the company. Miss Buchanan was a great-granddaughter of Mayor Calhoun, the first Mayor of Baltimore. She was a social favorite, and had a reputation for beauty. Her marriage to Mr. Lentilhon, a son of the late [illegible] Lentilhon, who was for many years Captain of Company K, Seventh Regiment, took place at Rye, N. Y., on Nov. 18, [illegible].

Mrs. Lentilhon was a sister of Mrs. Matthew Wainwright of Rye, N. Y. The funeral will take place at 3:30 to-day in Trinity Chapel and Dr. Vibbert will officiate. She will be buried in the Lentilhon plot in the Marble Cemetery, on Second Street, and is the third generation of women of the family into which she married, to be buried there. Besides her husband, an infant son, Eugene Lentilhon, Jr., who was born on the first anniversary of his parents' wedding, survives her.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. HUGH MONTGOMERY, Methodist preacher and temperance advocate, died at his home at Marblehead, Mass., at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, after an illness of several months. He was fifty-seven years of age.

JOHN HENRY BULKLEY died of bronchitis Tuesday at his home, 248 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, after a brief illness. He was sixty-six years old. He was born in Connecticut and was educated in Hartford, that State. He learned the trade of a bookbinder, and when a young man came to this city, and entered the employ of Harper & Brothers, the publishers. He served in the war with the Seventy-first Regiment for three months. He then re-enlisted in the Fifty-first New York Volunteers as a private, and fought in fifteen battles. He was wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was at one time Superintendent of Camp Douglas, and was appointed a First Lieutenant. He served until the close of the war, and then returned to Harper & Brothers. At the time of his death he had been with this firm over forty-two years in the bookbinding department. He was a member of Vanderbilt Post, G. A. R. He is survived by his widow and two sons. The funeral will be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning from the house, and the Rev. Dr. Mathewson of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Street Baptist Mission will officiate.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

DICKINSON.—At Amherst, Mass., on Tuesday, May 3, 1898, Edward Dickinson, son of Susan H. and the late William Austin Dickinson.

KEMP-BRUCE.—Entered into rest Wednesday, May 4, 1898, Jemima Bruce, widow of James L. Kemp and daughter of late George Bruce of New York, in the 69th year of her age. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from her residence, 199 Bower St., Jersey City, N. J., Friday evening, May 6, at 8 P. M.

LOENING.—On Wednesday, May 4, at 128 East 56th St., Hermann Phillip, aged 6, youngest son of Albert and Hormine Rubino Loening. Funeral private.

STEBBINS.—At Casenovia, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 4, Charles Stebbins, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral Saturday, May 7, at 8 o'clock P. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 4.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Names and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. May
ASCH, Calmen, 91 Canal St.	64	[illegible]
AUSTARDT, Eva, 486 W. Broadway	61	[illegible]
BALKLEY, John H., 248 E. 123d St.	66	[illegible]
BENNETT, Byron, 2,248 7th Av.	45	[illegible]
BANKS, Leonard, 217 W. 35th St.	50	[illegible]
BOOKER, George, 448 W. 54th St.	5	[illegible]
BUSCH, James H., 213 Lewis St.	32	[illegible]
BISHOP, Annie, 3 Franklin St.	67	[illegible]
BECKMAN, Louis, 111 E. 126th St.	58	[illegible]
CATLIN, Frances, 246 W. 73d St.	2	[illegible]
COLWELL, Charles, 615 1st Av.	20	[illegible]
COHEN, Max, 29 Allen St.	30	[illegible]
COOGAN, James, 1,473 Lexington Av.	24	[illegible]
COLEMAN, Thomas P., 173 E. 79th	68	[illegible]
CONROY, Annie, 441 W. 26th St.	1	[illegible]
CHAMBERLIN, W. H., 218 W. 142d.	48	[illegible]
CONNELL, John, 49 E. 73d St.	40	[illegible]
DEMPSEY, William, 157 W. 31st St.	37	[illegible]
DUFF, Maria, 127 W. 123d St.	75	[illegible]
DUNN, Patrick, 314 Lenox Av.	60	[illegible]
EULNER, Theodore, Boston, Mass.	36	[illegible]
ELLIG, Charles, 225 E. 3d St.	24	[illegible]
EILER, Fredica, 109 Bedford St.	74	[illegible]
EDWARDS, John, 513 W. 29th St.	44	[illegible]
FRANKE, Henry A., 1,031 1st Av.	4	[illegible]
FRIEDMAN, David, 102 Ludlow St.	2	[illegible]
FORDRED, Frederick, 776 10th Av.	49	[illegible]
FRIEDLANDER, R., 332 E. Houston.	28	[illegible]
GOLDMAN, Louis, 311 Henry St.	3	[illegible]
HELLINGER, Malie, 119 Columbia St.	31	[illegible]
HUSSEY, Grace, 280 Monroe St.	2	[illegible]
HOLMES, Charles, 765 Columbus Av.	64	[illegible]
HARRIGAN, Thomas F., 501 W. 29th.	1	[illegible]
HAJEK, John, 153 E. 29th St.	38	[illegible]
HILDERBRAND, John, 1,135 1st Av.	42	[illegible]
IMERMANN, Annie, 169 E. Broadway.	4	[illegible]
JAFFE, Max, 224 Clinton St.	2	[illegible]
KEARNEY, Bridget, 229 E. 29th St.	35	[illegible]
KLEIN, August, 157 Attorney St.	60	[illegible]
KELLY, Anthony, 464 W. 26th St.	1	[illegible]
KRAUSS, John M., 16 W. 94th St.	64	[illegible]
KIMBALL, Helen, 231 E. 96th St.	2	[illegible]
KIESLER, Fred, 406 8th Av.	36	[illegible]
LOEFFKE, Otto E., 108 Canal St.	58	[illegible]
LATIMER, F., 818 Greenwich St.	1	[illegible]
MURPHY, Alice R., Bay City, Mich.	52	[illegible]
MASTER, Majorie C., 44 E. 129th St.	5	[illegible]
MURPHY, Julia, Alms Hospital.	73	[illegible]
MEANER, Hannah, 443 E. 16th St.	26	[illegible]
MADDEN, Joseph, 142 E. 13th St.	2	[illegible]
MEYERS, Jennie, 13 Monroe St.	2	[illegible]
McFADDEN, James, 332 3d Av.	2	[illegible]
McCUE, Ellen, 339 10th Av.	47	[illegible]
McALLISTER, H. G., 210 E. 103d St.	29	[illegible]
McGARTLAND, Hugh, 798 Washington St.	48	[illegible]
McGANN, John J., 428 W. 53d St.	1	[illegible]
McDONALD, William, 87 Monroe St.	4	[illegible]
O'BRIEN, Timothy, 478 W. 38th St.	42	[illegible]
O'CONNELL, Timothy, 440 W. 20th.	56	[illegible]
OBERINGER, Louis, 114 E. 8th St.	48	[illegible]
O'NEIL, Peter J., 308 W. 16th St.	34	[illegible]
O'ROURKE, Margaret, 442 E. 87th St.	47	[illegible]
PATTERSON, Ida, 450 W. 19th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
POSTHOFF, Adele, 877 1st Av.	17	[illegible]
QUINN, Annie, Manh. State Hosp.	68	[illegible]
QUINN, Bridget, 430 W. 29th St.	60	[illegible]
RAUBENSTEIN, Fred., 201 E. 93d.	6	[illegible]
ROMANIELLO, Michele, 55 Crosby St.	1	[illegible]
RYAN, James, 519 2d Av.	58	[illegible]
REILLY, Hannah, 13 Carmine St.	54	[illegible]
RYAN, Bridget, 550 W. 126th St.	60	[illegible]
ROSENSTEEL, Lizzie, 605 E. 13th St.	42	[illegible]
RIPLEY, John W., 2,477 8th Av.	70	[illegible]
SAHR, Fanny, 134 E. 3d St.	70	[illegible]
SHERIDAN, Philip K., 315 E. 40th St.	32	[illegible]
STEERS, Rebecca E., 101 Park Row.	67	[illegible]
STRUNCK, Gustav A., 686 8th Av.	1	[illegible]
SHANAHAN, Eliza, 2,101 3d Av.	49	[illegible]
STAAB, Edward, 620 E. 17th St.	31	[illegible]
SIEMER, George, 310 W. 30th St.	55	[illegible]
VAN PELT, W. J., 74 Convent Av.	78	[illegible]
WASSERMAN, Harris, 263 Stanton St.	1	[illegible]
WALSH, Lena, 336 6th St.	25	[illegible]
WARD, Mary, 414 E. 124th St.	39	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Names and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. May
ANDERSON, T., 196 Van Buren St.	68	[illegible]
ABERNETHY, Eliza B., 143 Weirfield	60	[illegible]
CHISHOLM, J. D., 89 Oakland St.	67	[illegible]
CONELLY, T., 795 Lafayette Av.	27	[illegible]
DERHAM, Katharine, 467 Degraw St.	54	[illegible]
DIEHL, Charles, 262 Scholes St.	2	[illegible]
DURMANN, Margaret, 168 Maujer St.	60	[illegible]
EBERHARDT, Anne, 210 Maujer St.	40	[illegible]
EISNER, Joseph, 457 Broadway.	1	[illegible]
FISCHER, Herman, 37 Johnson Av.	65	[illegible]
FROLIO, Nellie, 483 20th St.	1	[illegible]
GOTTHEEF, Zylphia, 1,534 Bushwick Av.	1	[illegible]
HOCK, Elizabeth, 27 Scholes St.	68	[illegible]
HINCH, Elizabeth, 186 Nelson St.	58	[illegible]
*HERMAN, C. C., Kings County Hosp.	65	30
HARRISON, Ruth, 254 Floyd St.	1	[illegible]
HAAS, Martin, 289 Kingsland Av.	1	[illegible]
HEID, Fred, 180 Meserole St.	1	[illegible]
KETCHAM, Mary, 273 Skillman St.	23	[illegible]
KANE, Mary, 30 Schenck St.	80	[illegible]
LEAVY, George, 1,755 Atlantic Av.	17	[illegible]
LLOYD, Fred, 1,580 Pacific St.	1	[illegible]
LYON, Charles, 204 Lexington Av.	1	[illegible]
LOHMAN, Ruth, 1,349 3d Av.	42	[illegible]
MILLER, Mary, 358 Gold St.	1	[illegible]
McCABE, Catherine, 16th St. and Avenue Y.	38	[illegible]
NORDENSON, Axel, 353 4th Av.	28	[illegible]
NEWMAN, George, 353 Palmetto St.	23	[illegible]
OSGOOD, Charles H., 297 15th St.	54	[illegible]
PARKER, Benjamin, 1,412 Douglas St.	38	[illegible]
ROWAN, Annie, 9 Emmet St.	32	[illegible]
RUSSELL, Ella, 659 Central Av.	1	[illegible]
SADLER, Bernard F., 173 Johnson St.	1	[illegible]
STITT, Fannie, 97 Clermont Av.	28	[illegible]
VON DOLLEN, Martha H., 44 3d St.	1	[illegible]
WEIN, Ferdinand, 695 Flushing Av.	42	[illegible]
WAMSLEY, G. W., 31 N. Elliott Place	44	[illegible]
WOODWORTH, G., 612 Manhattan Av.	44	[illegible]
KESTNER, Anna, 189 Van Pelt Av.	34	[illegible]

*Date of death in April.

EDGE BILL UNSIGNED

Gov. Black Refused to Help the "Huckleberry Road" Managers in Their Schemes.

THE FRANCHISE GRAB BEATEN

How the Street Railway Operators Proposed to Revive Old Franchises and Grab City Streets Pointed Out by a Member of the City Club.

There has been general rejoicing among the members of the City Club of New York over the refusal of Gov. Black to sign the Eldredge bill, as it was called, which granted to the "Huckleberry" road managers peculiar privileges of very great value, as well as helping out very materially owners of other city railway franchises.

The City Club made a special fight against this bill, which was rushed through the Legislature in its closing hours. As the measure is one which is likely to reappear at some future legislative session, the points raised against it are herewith reproduced. In regard to the bill, its method of being forced through the Legislature, and the injuries it would work in this city, a prominent member of the City Club had this to say:

"This bill was passed by the Legislature without proper consideration and almost without discussion. It has had very little publicity, although the newspapers have recognized that it was probably opposed to the public interests. The bill is twenty-four pages in length, and contains about 200 lines of new matter. Care seems to have been exercised to have it printed in a form which disregards the rules of the Legislature requiring proposed amendments to be so printed that they shall appear upon the face of the bill. It may be said of this bill generally that it seems to be designed to give to the street railroad companies of this city all that they have ever ventured to ask for or to take, whether legally or illegally. It would validate many and valuable consents of property owners to the construction of street railroads in all parts of the present City of New York, even if the consents were obtained years ago upon the understanding that the railroads were to be built within a reasonable time, or if conditions have so changed that it would now be impossible to obtain the necessary consents.

Chance for Franchise Grabbing.

"It would also make other changes in the law, which would enable a street railroad company to sleep indefinitely upon any franchise or right that it might obtain, and would thus encourage corporations to pre-empt miles of streets without any corresponding obligation to construct and operate. It would settle in favor of the companies the serious questions that have been raised as to the rights of the city under its old contracts with the Sixth Avenue Company and the Eighth Avenue Company, and would enable the Metropolitan Company, as lessee of these lines, to proceed with a change of motive power with confidence that it was fully protected from the possible claims of the city.

"It would validate various lapsed and uncertain grants made by the old towns and villages now forming the Borough of the Bronx, and is said to give in perpetuity twenty-two miles of streets to the 'Huckleberry' Company under such old grants. It is also supposed to revive in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond various equally invalid franchises. It would confirm these in perpetuity, whereas in the provisions of the new charter such franchises could only be granted for a period of twenty-five years and after being advertised for sale to the highest bidder.

"The bill would authorize any electric street railway to sell its 'surplus current' to any company authorized to sell electricity. In other words, it would authorize any electric railroad to go into the business of electric lighting or the distribution of electric current for any purpose whatsoever—franchises of enormous value in themselves.

"The bill makes many other amendments of very doubtful justice, but these seem to be the principal iniquities of the bill. It is believed that an understanding of the subject would cause so strong a popular demonstration of disapproval that the Governor could not fail to disapprove the bill.

"Printed as it was, the amendments proposed can be discovered only by comparing the bill with the existing law, word for word. This manner of preparing the bill prevented intelligent scrutiny and criticism. A brief survey of some of the sweeping provisions of the bill will make it clear that it should not be permitted to become law without the fullest publicity.

Revivifying Dormant Charters.

"Under Section 5 of the railroad law any railroad company which does not begin its road within five years after its incorporation, or which does not finish its road within ten years after its incorporation loses its corporate existence. The bill would change this so as to provide that the corporate existence of a company 'may be forfeited.' That is, the failure to begin or finish the road would not operate of itself to terminate the life of the corporation. It would be necessary for the Attorney General to begin an action to dissolve the company. The Attorney General cannot be compelled to begin action. He might see fit not to begin action, and franchise speculators might thus be placed in legal possession of streets to the exclusion of a bona fide company ready to build.

"Further amendments to Section 5 would protect from forfeiture of its charter because a failure to comply with certain important provisions of the railroad law, any company having 'the consent of the local authorities.' Obviously, there is not the smallest relation here between cause and effect. Why the consent of the local authorities, obtained, perhaps, in an irregular manner, should protect a company from the logical effect of its failure to comply with important requirements of the law, it would be difficult to explain.

"It will be remembered that the question has been raised whether a change of motive power on a street railroad might not be a new franchise for which the city could exact payment. The amendments proposed to Section 78 of the railroad law are designed to settle all these questions in favor of the railroad companies, and to shut off all claims of the city by the summary process of legislative enactment without reference to justice.

How Streets Might Have Been Taken.

"The bill proposes a number of changes in Section 91 of the railroad law, which relates to the consents of property owners and of local authorities to the building or the extension of a railroad. The amendments provide that the 'consents of local authorities shall be presumptive evidence that all statutory requirements relating to the granting thereof [of consents] have been complied with'; that 'the certificate of the Board of Railroad Commissioners that the requisite consents of property owners had been obtained shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated'; that 'whenever heretofore or hereafter' a railroad has been built or shall be constructed and put in operation or the motive power thereof has been or shall be changed and put in operation, such facts shall be presumptive evidence that the requisite consents of local authorities, property owners, and any other authority have been duly obtained.' Under this last extraordinary provision a railroad company which should take forcible possession of a street on a Sunday, laying rails on the surface without cross ties, perhaps, and running one or two cars over the lines thus 'constructed,' would be presumed to have the written consents of the necessary proportion of owners of property along the line. In any subsequent legal proceedings involving the question whether the necessary consents had been obtained, the presumption would be that they had been obtained; and the burden of proof would be upon those who contended that the company had not procured the consent. A street railroad company forcibly takes possession of a street against the unanimous protest of property owners, as companies have been known to do. By virtue of this wrong, the law says that the property owner who has in fact protested shall be presumed to have consented in writing. But the company which is presumed to have this written evidence is not required to settle the matter by producing the document; the outraged citizen must prove that the document does not exist. Those who are familiar with litigations of this character will perceive the great and unjust advantage which may thus be given to street-grabbing corporations.

"Other sections are amended so as to provide that certain acts shall be 'presumptive evidence' in like manner. Amendments to Section 91 would in like manner validate the consents of property owners to the building or the extension of railroads obtained before 1898, no matter how long ago.

Property Owners' Rights Revoked.

"A further amendment to Section 91, designed to help the railroad companies, relates to the determination of the values of real estate bounded upon a street. State, county, and town property, and property of churches and charitable institutions not appearing upon the assessment rolls, is to be valued in proportion to its frontage and not, as under the old law, in proportion to its area and frontage. The present law requires that the value of such property shall be determined by comparison with the value of adjacent property.

"Section 93 of the railroad law provides that in the City of New York all franchises shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. A clause is added which would ratify and confirm all consents given before the 1st of January, 1895, by local authorities of outlying towns and villages that have been embraced within the limits of the Greater New York. Such consents would be continued in full force and effect until Dec. 30, 1899, when they 'may be forfeited.' It is further provided by amendments to this section that no consent of local authorities to the extension of a railroad shall be deemed invalid because any part of the route is not connected with any existing route of the corporation acquiring such consent. In othre words, a consent that a line shall be extended would hold good for the independent operation of any part of the proposed extension.

"The section as amended would further provide that every corporation 'incorporated under any general, local, private, or special law' may increase its stock and bonds, notwithstanding any limitation contained in any law. The stockholders of the 'Huckleberry' Company, for instance, would be able to increase the capital stock as often and as much as increased earnings might make politic. Either this amendment is reprehensible or all expressed limitations of capital stock of railroad companies are based upon a mistaken view of public policy.

The "Huckleberry Road's" Joker.

"The bill proposes to insert the following elaborate provision in Section 93 of the railroad law:

"'If in pursuance of the terms of any special, private, or local statute passed prior to Jan. 1, 1875, authorizing or purporting to authorize the laying down of railroad tracks, and if in pursuance of any special, private, or local act heretofore passed authorizing or purporting to authorize the consolidation of two or more railroad corporations, proceedings have been heretofore taken for the formation of a street surface railroad corporation or for the consolidation of two or more street surface railroad corporations, and a street surface railroad of more than five miles in length shall have been accordingly maintained and actually operated for more than three years last passed, then in such case all such proceedings are hereby validated and confirmed and shall be deemed to have effected the incorporation or consolidation accordingly, and the construction, extension, maintenance, and operation of its railroads in pursuance of the terms of such special, private, or local statutes by every corporation so created shall be deemed to have been authorized with the same force and effect as if such incorporation, consolidation, construction, extension, maintenance, and operation had been authorized by general laws, and every corporation so created may continue to construct, maintain, and operate street surface railroads and extensions in pursuance of the terms of such special, private, and local statutes and of the general laws not inconsistent therewith, although any such special, private, or local statute would, except for this section, be inoperative, upon condition, however, that such corporation has heretofore complied or shall hereafter comply with all provisions of the Constitution applicable thereto requiring consents of local authorities and property owners or the confirmation by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the determination of commissioners in lieu of consents of property owners to the construction or operation of street surface railroads.'

"This complicated description applies only to the 'Huckleberry' Road, the special charter of which, granted in 1892, is of very doubtful validity.

"It is to be particularly observed that one of the principal effects of the amendments proposed would be to nullify the provision of the Greater New York Charter, which limits the granting of franchises to twenty-five years, by validating all the old consents of authorities and property owners and franchises given under special acts to street railroad corporations."

MINISTER'S WIFE HURT.

She and Her Husband in a Bicycle Accident.

FORT LEE, N. J., May 4.—There was a serious accident on the Leonia Hill this afternoon. Rev. Dr. Johnson of the Trinity Baptist Church of Jersey City, and his wife, were descending the hill on a tandem, and behind them were eight other cyclists. In making a turn at the foot of the hill one of the wheels of the tandem caught in a trolley track and Dr. Johnson and his wife were thrown.

The others, who were close behind, ran into them, and all ten were badly shaken up, but with the exception of Mrs. Johnson and two others, not severely hurt. Mrs. Johnson had one of her shoulders dislocated and her face cut.

BARON FAVA ON THE FULDA.

Italian Ambassador and Princess Colonna Galatro Among the Passengers.

The steamer Fulda, which arrived yesterday from Genoa and Naples, brought among her passengers Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador to Washington; Princess Colonna Galatro, step-daughter of John W. Mackay; the Rev. I. A. Donnelly of Massachusetts, and the Rev. W. J. Simmons of New York.

Baron Fava was met at the pier by the Secretary of the Legation and the Italian Consul in New York, and went to the Waldorf. He declined to talk about the reported sympathies of the people in Italy with Spain, and asked to be excused from saying anything about politics. He was in deep mourning, owing to the death of his son in Italy some time ago, and his wife had remained behind.

Princess Colonna was met by Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, her aunt, the Countess Telfena; the Rev. Father Ducey, and her brother Clarence. She has come on to attend the wedding of her brother and Miss Katherine Duer, which is to take place on May 17. The entire party went to the Waldorf.

There was another passenger on board who was looked up, and for whom the Austrian authorities have been looking. He is said to be Baron Valentine Unterrichter, alias Sabatine, alias Gruen, charged with having embezzled 67,000 florins in Austria. The name Edward Gruen appears in the passenger list of the Fulda, but the ship's officers at first denied that any such person was a prisoner on board. The Secretary of the Austrian Consulate went on board as soon as the steamer reached her dock, and later in the day a man appeared on deck, dressed in a bicycle suit, and vigorously protested against his detention. He insisted that he was an Austrian Baron. He was kept on board.

NEW FLAGPOLE FOR PLAINFIELD.

Will Be Set Up Decoration Day with Appropriate Ceremonies.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 4.—The flagpole which the city purchased arrived here to-day. It is of Norway spruce, and has been soaked in the New York Harbor for a year. When set up it will be 140 feet high, and will be topped with a weather vane and a wooden model of the American eagle measuring eight feet between the tips of its wings.

It is intended by the city officials to inaugurate a movement among the school children to raise the funds to purchase the eagle. The pole will be raised on Decoration Day with elaborate exercises in connection with the celebration planned by the Grand Army of the Republic, and a flag 20 by 30 feet will float from it every day thereafter from sunrise to sunset.

A patriotic occasion will be celebrated at South Bound Brook to-morrow afternoon when a large flag will be unfurled at the works of the American Engine Company. The Rev. J. B. Cleaver will deliver an address, and the employes of the factory will be given a half holiday.

Volunteer Reserves Enrolled.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 4.—A meeting in the interest of the National Volunteer Reserves was held in the Opera House here to-night. Mayor F. L. Ten Broeck presided. Prayer was made by the Rev. G. R. Middleton, and the Revs. Z. C. Marten, G. B. Wight, and Peter Stryker made addresses. Several names were enrolled.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Head Finishes in Three of the Events Made the Sport Interesting.

VERTIGO THE STAKE WINNER

In the Third Race Warrenton Fouled Mazarine, but When a Claim Was Made the Stewards Refused to Allow It.

It is rarely that race goers witness three exciting head finishes in one afternoon, but that is what the visitors at Aqueduct saw yesterday, and if it had not been for the fact that one of the finishes was productive of a disagreeable incident the visitors, whether winners or losers, would have left the track feeling that they had had a pleasureable day's outing. The incident was in the third race. It was pronounced by men who have watched races for years, to be a clear case of fouling, but when the claim of foul was presented to the Stewards they decided that the race should stand as the horses finished.

The third race was a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at about seven furlongs, and it brought together Mazarine, Summer Sea, Storm King, Warrenton, and Ortoland. Warrenton, who is in improved form, was pounds the best horse in the race. But he was not a favorite, and although he won, there were any number of bets made in the grand stand, when his number was run up on the jockey board, that the Stewards would allow a claim of foul if Jockey Lewis made a protest. Mazarine, the favorite, seemed to have the race at his mercy when he led the field half way down the stretch, but Warrenton showed a burst of speed that was remarkable and before Lewis, who had eased up on the favorite, could get his mount going again, Warrenton was on even terms with him. Bergen on Warrenton plied whip and spurs, and brought Warrenton over toward the rail, which Mazaraine was hugging, and as the pair reached a point five feet from the wire, and on even terms, Warrenton bore in so close that Lewis had to pull the favorite up sharply or be crowded over the rail. This cost Mazarine the race, even though Warrenton had the most speed, but when Lewis made his claim of foul, and the spectators were shouting wildly to back him up, the Stewards decided that the crowding did not affect the result, and allowed the race to stand as the horses finished.

The name Vertigo, which A. H. and D. H. Morris bestowed on their Cassius-Veronia two-year-old, is suggestive of the condition in which some of his backers in the Jamaica Stakes found themselves at the finish of that race, for the colt won by the narrowest of margins, and came from the ruck to do it. He was never prominent up to the final furlong pole, at which point the race seemed to be at the mercy of A. J. Joyner's Autumn, but Littlefield gave him a cut of the whip when his stable companion Passe Partout dropped back from the first division, and the colt responded with a burst of speed that surprised the spectators, and just nipped Autumn on the imaginary line at the finish. Vertigo's race, during its early stages, was a poor one, but his finish gave the impression that he will be a factor in some of the two-year-old races at Morris Park. Mr. Clay did not show the speed in this race that he did a few days ago, and after opening up a big gap in the early stages, dropped to the rear beaten when the real contest began in the stretch.

The best finish of the day was that between Ninety Cents, Subject, and Camotop, who finished heads apart in the order named in the second race. Camotop and Ninety Cents alternated in leading the field during the first half of the five-furlong journey, but when well in the stretch Ninety Cents drew clear. But Camotop was persistent, and under Irving's vigorous driving, hung on until the end. In the last furlong the red and green of "Father Bill" Daly came rushing from the second division of the field, and Subject joined the two struggling leaders. He managed to get his head in front of Camotop, but could not quite get up to Ninety Cents, and was obliged to be satisfied with second money.

Several "good things," the tips on which were freely circulated in the betting ring, went through to the satisfaction of their backers. One of the "good things" was Judge Wardell. He opened in the betting at 8 to 1. He is owned by Adam Beck, a Canadian, who is well known to the horse-show crowd and to the fox-hunting set, and like many another "good thing" engineered by the shrewd Canuck, Judge Wardell never gave his backers any anxiety. He went to the front at the start and opened up a gap of daylight between himself and the rest of the field that grew larger as the race progressed, and even when Songer eased him up at the end he won by three lengths. But as he had made a good start on the day Mr. Beck thought it fitting that he should end it well, so he bet a lot of money on his gelding Wordsworth, in the sixth race, at odds varying from 8 to 4 to 1, and again dealt the bookmakers a blow. Filament, a 100-to-1 chance, gave the field a lively run, and a furlong from home looked to be a sure winner, but Wordsworth came very fast at the end and beat him half a length for the money. In this race Byron Cross fell in front of the grand stand and threw his jockey, O'Connor, but neither the boy nor horse was injured.

Patrick Ryan, who invented the starting machine, served notice on Starter Fitzgerald yesterday that he would seek to secure an injunction restraining him from using the starting gate. Mr. Fitzgerald replied that he would use the gate and would fight the case in the courts if necessary. Ryan claims that his letters patent cover the privilege of placing a barrier across the track, without which a starting machine cannot be used. He claims also that the Australian starting gate, which was the first used on any race track, was copied from his patent.

The summaries:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $700 in 1897 or 1898; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Judge Wardell, Adam Beck's b. g., 3 years, by Himyar-Rokee, 96 pounds, 8 to 1 and 4 to 5..........(Songer)
2—Queen of Beauty, James R. Keene's b. f., 3, 96, 8 to 1 and 4 to 5..........(Lambley)
3—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6, 110½, 10 to 1..........(Doggett)

Buffoon, 105, 20 to 1, (Hirsch;) Black Dude, 102, 12 to 1, (Bergen;) Belle of Erin, 92, 40 to 1, (Stanhope;) Lexington Pirate, 107, 8 to 5, (Sherrer;) Mahoney, 97, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Lambent, 106, 4 to 1, (Irving,) and Peterman, 104, 100 to 1, (Rogers,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04.

1—Ninety Cents, A. J. Joyner's ch. g., by Sir Modred-Trade Dollar, 103 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2..........(Maher)
2—Subject, W. C. Daly's br. g., 109, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..........(Hirsch)
3—Camotop, Kensico Stable's br. c., 106, 10 to 1..........(Irving)

Sensina, 101, 12 to 1, (Garrigan;) Overboard, 104, 7 to 1, (Jackson;) Rhodymenia, 99, 10 to 1, (Makin;) May Landis, 107, 8 to 1, (Bergen;) Cavalleria, 110, 10 to 1, (Coylie;) Tulane, 104, 30 to 1, (Connolly,) and The Mascot, 103, 60 to 1, (White,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:26 3-5.

1—Warrenton, W. Oliver's b. c., 3 years, by Florist-Addie Warren, 108 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5..........(Bergen)
2—Mazarine, Bennington & Gardner's ch. g., 5, 115, 11 to 10 and 1 to 2..........(Lewis)
3—Storm King, W. Landsberg & Co.'s blk. c., 4, 110, 8 to 1..........(Coylie)

Artoland, 98, 9 to 2, (O'Connor,) and Summer Sea, 110, 30 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; five lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jamaica Stakes, for two-year-olds, with $600 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 4-5.

1—Vertigo, A. H. & D. H. Morris's br. c., by Cassius-Veronia, 109 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2..........(Littlefield)
2—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., 99, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Maher)
3—Roysterer, G. Anderson's br. c., 108, 100 to 1..........(Hewett)

Tyrshena, 101, 12 to 1, (Clay;) Chemisette, 114, 12 to 1, (Hirsch;) Ree Mitchell, 101, 50 to 1, (Coylie;) Mr. Clay, 102, 6 to 5, (Lambley,) and Passe Partout, 110, 8 to 5, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies three years old; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About five furlongs. Time—[illegible]

1—Nearest, L. O. Appleby's b. f., by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 97 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money..........(Maher)
2—Pink Chambray, Henry Harris's ch. f., 101, 8 to 1 and even money..........(Clay)
3—Ella Daly, W. C. Daly's br. f., 99, 60 to 1..........(O'Connor)

Bevelyne, 97, 40 to 1, (Songer;) Isen, 101, 7 to 1, (Coylie;) Miss Miriam, 110, 9 to 5, (Doggett;) My Maryland, 111, 30 to 1, (Irving;) Artist Love, 107, 150 to 1, (Neumyer,) and Tent Pin, 99, 100 to 1, (McDonald,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:46 4-5.

1—Wordsworth, Adam Beck's b. g., 4 years, by The Bard-Loyalty, 108 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Songer)
2—Filament, P. S. P. Randolph's br. c., 3, 84, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1..........(Maher)
3—Festa, M. Jordan's b. f., 3, 85½, 2 to 1..........(Stanhope)

Mount Washington, 105½, 3 to 1, (Irving;) Atlantus, 105, 7 to 1, (Jackson;) James Monroe, 106, 9 to 1, (Maher;) Helen H. II., 106, 40 to 1, (Valentine;) Abingdon, 106, 40 to 1, (Coylie,) and Corelli, 101½, 20 to 1, (Clay,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Byron Cross, 88, 6 to 1, (O'Connor,) started, but fell.

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Braw Lad	119	South Africa	111
Debride	116	Ten Spot	108
Juno	115	Corelli	100
Distant Shot	114	Zella	99
Charentus	112	Philip	99
Forum	111	Junior	98

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Ree Mitchell	111	The Camera	102
Sir Florian	109	Holdon	102
Effervescent	109	Lady Yarak	101
Russella Walden	109	Cavalleria	100
King's Pride	109	Extreme	100
Lepida	108		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. About seven furlongs.

Nabob	116	Athamas	106
Senator McCarren	111	Bluebeard	105
Long Acre	106	Octaye	103
Lucid	106	Maximo Gomes	103
Commercial Traveller	106	Ella Daly	101
Game Boy	106	Pink Chambray	101

FOURTH RACE.—The Flushing Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Mazarine	121	Manassas	103
Damien	114	Nabob	101
Knight of the Garter	106	Ortoland	92

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old which have run at this meeting. Four and one-half furlongs.

The Camera	112	Camotop	112
Judge Magee	112	Dr. Fitzsimmons	112
Bondman	112	Mt. Clemmens	112
Chanler	112	Extreme	112
Tryan	112	Al Reeves	109

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old; selling. Five furlongs.

Inquisitive	108	Basil	99
Oviatt	108	Orthos	99
Lew Ryan	105	Boxmaker	99
Munich	105	Tillie W.	97
Harry Crawford	105	Ruby Lips	97
Staysail	102	Deal	97

A DERBY FOR PLAUDIT.

Madden's Rangy Three-Year-Old Wins the Kentucky Derby from the Schorr Colt, Lieber Karl.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4.—Plaudit won the twenty-fourth renewal of the Kentucky Derby here to-day, and verified John E. Madden's prediction last season that he would prove a good enough three-year-old to beat any horse of his age over any distance of ground, not even excepting Hamburg. As he owned both animals, his estimation of the merit of the despised one of the pair seems to be verified, at least so far as the West is concerned, as Plaudit defeated Lieber Karl, thought to be the most promising three-year-old in that section, with very little trouble. Madden sold Hamburg for $40,000, kept Plaudit, and now has won the Kentucky Derby with him.

At one time the winning of this Derby was looked forward to as one of the most remarkable achievements possible for a horse. But of late years it has degenerated, being overtopped both in monetary value and as a sporting event by a score of other races. To-day's event was worth $6,000, was reduced from the old Derby distance to a dash of a mile and a quarter, and so was not a Derby at all, properly speaking. There were but four starters, with Lieber Karl, a 2 to 5 favorite, and Plaudit, at 3 to 1. Burns, the crack lightweight, rode the former and Sims the latter. Lieber Karl led to the last eighth pole, when Plaudit caught him and won handily in 2:09—fair time for the slow track. Lieber Karl carried 122 pounds and Plaudit 117, but the latter gave the former more than an even-weight beating. The other starters were Isabey and Han d'Or, both of which were outclassed and beaten off.

Summaries of the other races:

SUMMARY:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse. J. H. C., 107 pounds, (Everett,) 6 to 1, won; Bangle, 100, (A. Barrett,) 3 to 1, second; Johnny Williams, 100, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09¼. Lord Zeni, Brandywine, Purity, Duoro, and Abe Furst also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Kriss Kringle, 96 pounds, (J. Knight,) 10 to 1, won; Paul Kauvar, 114, (Knapp,) 2 to 1, second; Millstream, 98, (Crowhurst,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:45. Virgie O., Buffet, Panchita II., and The Planter also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Four furlongs. Purse. Glad Hand, 105 pounds, (Everett,) 3 to 1, won; Preliminary, 105, (Conley,) 3 to 1, second; Bridal Tour, 105, (James,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:51¼. Banda Rossa, Cousin Letty, Manana, Myosotis, Marchmont, Miss Bay, Bezique, and Amelia T. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. Parker Bruce, 103 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 5 to 1, won; Duke of Baden, 107, (A. Barrett,) 7 to 1, second; Laurentian, 105, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5, third. Time—0:57¾. Ed Tipton, Zelnick, and Pelus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Rey Salazar, 98 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, won; Lady Irene, 99, (Dupee,) 8 to 5, second; Saratoga, 87, (Crowhurst,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Loneta, Suydam, Vice Regal, Allie Belle, and Frank Wagner also ran.

RACE MEETING AT CHESTER.

Major Westenra's Four-Year-Old Up Guards Wins the Chester Cup.

LONDON, May 4.—At the second day's racing of the Chester 1898 meeting to-day, Major Westenra's four-year-old bay colt Up Guards, by Aughrim out of Clonavarn, won the Chester Cup.

This race is a handicap of 2,550 sovereigns, (a cup, value 50 sovereigns, and the remainder in specie,) given by the Chester Race Company (Limited) by subscription of 25 sovereigns each, 15 sovereigns forfeit; for three-year-olds and upward; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovereigns and the owner of the third horse to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stake.

Sixteen horses ran over the course. The Old Cup Course, nearly two miles and a quarter, and the result in detail was as follows:

Major Westenra's four-year-old b. c. Up Guards, by Aughrim out of Clonavarn, (94,) won; Mr. Dobell's six-year-old, The Rush, (126,) second; Mr. G. M. Inglis's five-year-old ch. c. Piety, by Satiety out of Devote, (111,) third.

Seniors Win a Relay Race.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 4.—The seniors won the annual interclass mile relay race this afternoon. The starters were: D. Oller, Rush, Hall, and Stevenson, '98; Creegan, Woodbridge, Latta, and Kratz, '99; Clooney, Gaskill, C. F. Jarvis, and Berteuffer, 1900; J. R. Crawford, Eastman, MacConnel, and Vance, 1901. The times of the winners for the respective quarters were: 0:55 1-5 0:56 3-5, 0:57, and 0:51 3-5.

Steam Launch for Harvard.

A fifty-foot steam launch, the Frank Thomson, the gift of President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Harvard University Rowing Association, arrived in Jersey City from Philadelphia yesterday en route to Boston. It probably will be used by trainers in coaching the rowing club.

Crescents Win at Lacrosse.

The Crescent Athletic Club defeated Swarthmore College (Pennsylvania) at a game of lacrosse at Bay Ridge yesterday. In the second half Bagg of the Crescents secured a goal in less than twelve minutes through the passing of Moses. The score was 3 to 2.

Whisky Classed as Medicine.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Queer requisitions sometimes reach the Subsistence Department. More than once since the outfitting for the Spanish-American war began have calls for whisky been made. All such are referred to the Surgeon General's office. In the red tape view of the Commissary Department whisky is medicine, not "subsistence."

COLLEGE GOLF MATCHES.

Yale and Harvard Win the Opening Rounds of the Intercollegiate Tournament.

Yale and Harvard proved superior at golf yesterday in the first round of the intercollegiate championship tournament, played on the links of the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson. Yale defeated Princeton after a pretty and well contested match by 4 holes, scoring 12 to 8 for Princeton. Harvard had no difficulty in triumphing over Columbia, preventing the representatives from the latter university from scoring a single point, while 33 holes went to the credit of Harvard.

This result brings Yale and Harvard together for the second time in the final round for the team championship, and this will be settled to-day. Yale now holds that honor, having won it last year on the same links at the first tournament held under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Golf Association. Her team now is probably somewhat stronger than it was then, and the same may be said for Harvard.

Each of these teams has four of the men who played last year, and several of them have won golf victories in contests outside of college games. Six players compose each team. The winner receives, to hold for one year, the magnificent silver cup presented last year by the Ardsley Club, while the members of the champion team will get miniature cups exactly like the large one.

Yale and Princeton Play Well.

The most interesting matches yesterday were those between the Yale and Princeton players, for the Columbia golfers failed at any time to prove dangerous to Harvard.

Princeton had at the head of her team Louis P. Bayard, Jr., the present individual intercollegiate golf champion. His opponent was John Reid, Jr., an able golfer, and he proved the fact yesterday by defeating the champion by two holes, after a hot match. Reid's score, with one exception, was the best of the day, and was as follows:

Out ....4 4 5 5 5 4 6 4 4—40
In ....6 5 4 5 4 7 5 4 5—45
Total 85

The lowest score was 83, made by Roderick Terry, Jr., the President of the Intercollegiate Golf Association and Captain of the Yale team. He was matched against the Princeton Captain, W. D. Vanderpool, and came out ahead by 4 holes. Terry started off brilliantly, making the first hole, 205 yards, nicely in three strokes. Their scores were:

Roderick Terry, Jr., Yale—
Out ....3 4 4 4 6 5 5 7 4—42
In ....4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 6—41
Total 83

W. D. Vanderpool, Princeton—
Out ....4 5 4 4 6 8 6 6 7—45
In ....5 4 3 6 4 5 6 6 6—45
Total 90

T. M. Robertson, a freshman and the youngest Yale player, beat Chester Griswold, Jr., by 4 holes, and made the very good score of eighty-nine strokes, as follows:

Out ....5 6 4 4 5 5 4 6 5—44
In ....5 4 5 4 4 5 7 5 6—45
Total 89

W. B. Smith, who played last year and won the Consolation event in the big Chicago tournament, added two holes to Yale's score.

Two Yale Men Beaten.

The two New Haven men to be beaten were W. Rosseter Betts and R. H. Crowell. Betts is one of the strongest Yale golfers and holds the second championship honors of the United States. An attack of typhoid fever during the Winter has weakened his game somewhat and John I. Blair, Jr., one of Princeton's new golfers, beat him 4 holes. Their match was not as low as some others in strokes, but shows steady playing. The scores were:

John I. Blair, Jr., Princeton—
Out ....4 4 4 4 6 5 6 6 6—45
In ....7 5 4 4 4 8 5 6 8—51
Total 96

W. Rosseter Betts, Yale—
Out ....5 6 5 2 6 7 5 7 5—48
In ....4 6 5 5 5 6 7 6 5—49
Total 97

C. H. Murphy, another new Princeton golfer made the creditable score of eighty-seven strokes in his contest with R. H. Crowell, whom he beat by 4 holes. His score was:

Out ....4 5 6 4 5 5 4 6 5—44
In ....5 4 6 5 4 5 5 4 5—43
Total 87

Few of the Harvard players kept their scores, as the one-sided nature of their games detracted from their interest. J. F. Curtis, the Harvard Captain, made one of the best, 88, in his game with Louis Livingston, Jr., who was beaten by 12 holes. Curtis's score was:

Out ....5 4 5 4 5 6 5 5 4—43
In ....6 4 4 4 4 6 5 5 7—45
Total 88

The teams with players and scores by holes are:

YALE.	Holes.	PRINCETON.	Holes.
John Reid, Jr.	2	Louis P. Bayard, Jr.	0
Roderick Terry, Jr.	4	W. D. Vanderpool	0
W. Rosseter Betts	0	John I. Blair, Jr.	4
W. B. Smith	2	J. Stuart	0
T. M. Robertson	4	Chester Griswold, Jr.	0
R. H. Crowell	0	C. H. Murphy	4
Total	12	Total	8
HARVARD.	Holes.	**COLUMBIA.**	Holes.
W. Bayard Cutting, Jr.	4	Cornelius Fellowes, Jr.	0
J. F. Curtis	12	Louis Livingston, Jr.	0
Joseph H. Choate, Jr.	5	W. H. Dixon	0
M. S. Barger	3	Lawrence Mortimer	0
I. Townsend Burden, Jr.	9	S. F. Morris	0
J. McC. Sargent	0	H. C. Mortimer	0
Total	33	Total	0

WOMEN ON THE LINKS.

Close Golf Finish at the Richmond County Country Club.

The members of the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island kept their golf links busy all day yesterday, and the committee arranged the events so that the women had an opportunity to take part in the sport. They played with the men in a mixed foursome contest. The contest resulted in a tie, and the prizes were divided. The players and scores in this event were:

	Gross.	H'd'cp.	Net.
Vincent Hockmeyer and Miss Van Rensselaer	107	9	98
C. A. Fry and Miss Mayng	108	10	98
C. W. Taintor and Mrs. W. H. Busk	123	18	105
L. H. Thomas and Miss Heinicken	130	25	105
C. T. Stout and Miss McNamee	109	3	106
E. G. Gould and Miss Boody	131	25	106
C. Stewart and Miss B. Bonner	118	9	109
Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Hope-Simpson	128	15	113
James Park and Miss Park	122	9	113
A. B. Ripley and Miss Busk	124	10	114
A. E. Paterson and Mrs. F. H. Braun	116	0	116
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Chadwick	131	12	119

The Class A and Class B handicaps brought out most of the golfing force of the club. In the former event William Witherspoon won, and A. E. Paterson secured the prize for the lowest score. The players were:

	Gross.	H'd'cp.	Net.
William Witherspoon	90	5	85
Edward Beckett	95	9	86
Albert E. Paterson	88	0	88
C. Gwathmey	97	9	88
C. T. Stout	94	5	89
John R. Chadwick	91	0	91
W. H. Busk	100	9	91
C. B. Adams	99	8	91
C. A. Fry	96	3	93
T. S. Hope-Simpson	103	10	93
C. A. Willis	101	7	94
I. B. Eccleston	103	8	96
Charles Stewart	98	0	98
A. C. Ripley	110	9	101
C. Boyd	111	10	101
Vincent Hockmeyer	111	9	102
C. W. Taintor	111	9	102

The Class B handicap was won by J. R. Branch, whose net score was 85.

FOUR TIE FOR FIRST PLACE.

The handicap for Class A golfers played yesterday on the links of the Staten Island Cricket Club was remarkable for the fact that four men tied for first place, with the net score of eighty-three strokes. One of these was George E. Armstrong, the club Captain, who was the only player from scratch, his record therefore being the lowest of the day. Armstrong's record was as follows:

Out ....4 6 3 6 5 4 4 4 4—40
In ....5 4 5 4 4 6 4 6 5—43
Total 83

The other players and their scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
P. D. O'Connor	88	5	83
E. D. Crowell	88	5	83
A. B. Lawson	88	5	83
E. L. Richards	91	7	84
W. W. Lowrey	95	8	87
Austin P. Kelley	92	4	88
S. Battelle	99	8	91
J. W. Jewett	98	5	93
W. A. Hamilton	98	5	93
R. St. G. Walker	103	8	95
T. B. Jackson	110	8	102
J. A. Morten	108	5	103

In the Class B handicap R. Cochran won by the net score of 85, A. T. Parmley securing second place with a score of 86.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Scored a Well-Earned Victory Over the Bostons by Timely Batting.

RUSIE IN EXCELLENT FORM

The Giants Hit Stivetts Freely in the Last Two Innings—Brooklyns Continue to Win—The Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	8	2	.800
Cincinnati	11	3	.786
Cleveland	10	5	.667
Brooklyn	7	4	.636
Chicago	8	5	.615
Boston	8	6	.571
Pittsburg	7	9	.438
Philadelphia	5	7	.417
New York	4	7	.364
Louisville	5	11	.313
Washington	3	9	.250
St. Louis	2	10	.167

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; Boston, 3.
Brooklyn, 11; Washington, 2.
Baltimore, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 3.
Cleveland, 8; Louisville, 3.
St. Louis-Cincinnati game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Washington in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Cincinnati.
Louisville in Cleveland.
Chicago in Pittsburg.

Consistent batting on the part of the New Yorks in the seventh and eighth innings enabled them to win an interesting game from the Bostons at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by a score of 8 to 3. The victory was well earned, because the home team clearly outplayed the champions at every stage of the game. For a time the Bostons showed prominently, and held the lead mainly because the Giants could not hit safely when runs seemed imminent. They fought an uphill struggle, and when the game was over had plenty of runs to spare. A batting streak, developed in the last two innings, saved the day. Early in the game the fielding of the Boston players was fast, but when the Giants had assumed the lead, they seemed to lose interest.

Rusie had the first real chance to distinguish himself yesterday, and his consistent work cut a prominent figure in the Bostons' defeat. He allowed his opponents only six scattering hits; one a home run, in the fourth inning, and two singles in the fifth inning figured in the score. He was very effective at critical periods, particularly in the sixth inning, when the Bostons had all the bases occupied and none out, and still failed to score.

A sharp piece of fielding on the part of Gleason and Warner in this inning was the banner play of the day. Duffy had led off with a safe grounder into centre field, and then Rusie became a bit unsteady and allowed Collins to get his base on balls. Stahl's bunt bounded away from Rusie, and all the bases were occupied. A short hit meant two runs at this time, and the 8,000 spectators were on the anxious seat. Lowe hit a speedy grounder toward right field, which Gleason, who was playing in close, cleverly scooped up and made a fast throw to Warner, catching Duffy at the plate. Warner threw the ball to first like a flash, and just managed to stop Lowe, completing a pretty double play. It was a difficult play for Warner to make, as he had to throw over Lowe's shoulder. The ball, however, went to Joyce as straight as an arrow. The play gave both spectators and players fresh courage.

Davis gave Rusie admirable support, as did Van Haltren. The former made three hits. His single in the seventh sent in two runs, and again in the eighth inning his safe drive brought two more runs across the plate. Van Haltren gathered in five hits to centre field, some of them very difficult chances.

The Bostons relied on Stivetts to pitch them to victory. He did very well until the last two innings, when the Giants got a line on his curves. Two bases on balls which he gave in the seventh inning were very costly. With the exception of Lowe, he received good support, excepting in the eighth inning, when the visitors seemed to lose interest in the game.

In the third, fourth, and sixth innings he showed great skill by shutting out the home team, although each time they had two bases occupied. He also fielded his position cleverly.

Wilmot's hit into the right field stand gave the Giants their first run in the second inning. The Bostons took the lead in their half of the fourth inning on Collins's home run over the right field rope after Duffy got a base on balls. In the fifth inning a base on balls and two singles gave the Bostons another run. Two bases on balls, a sacrifice hit by Tiernan, and singles by Rusie and Davis resulted in three runs for the Giants in the seventh inning, and the four runs scored by them in the eighth inning were due to hits by Warner, Rusie, Tiernan, and Davis, coupled with an error by Lowe. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H't'n, cf.	1	0	5	0	0	Hamilton, cf.	0	0	0	0	1
Tiernan, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	2	0	11	1	0	Long, ss.	0	0	4	1	0
Davis, ss.	0	3	4	4	1	Duffy, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0	Collins, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	Stahl, rf.	0	2	4	0	0
Wilmot, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Lowe, 2b.	0	0	2	4	2
Warner, c.	1	2	5	2	0	Bergen, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Rusie, p.	2	2	0	2	0	Stivetts, p.	1	1	0	6	0
Total	8	11	27	14	1	Total	3	6	24	13	3

New York ....0 1 0 0 0 0 3 4 .—8
Boston ....0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—3

Stolen bases—Joyce, Wilmot, Tenney, Hamilton. Sacrifice hit—Tiernan. Home runs—Wilmot, Collins. Double plays—Gleason, Warner, and Joyce; Davis and Joyce. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 4; off Stivetts, 5. Struck out—By Rusie, 2; by Stivetts, 1. Passed ball—Warner. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 5. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS WON EASILY.

The Washingtons' Many Misplays Proved Disastrous.

The Brooklyns scored rather easily over the Senators at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Yaeger made a very creditable showing against the visitors and was well supported. Mercer pitched well enough to win an ordinary game, but when the Brooklyns made hits the Senators invariably made misplays, which accounted for the large score. La Chance and Tucker fielded in splendid style for the Brooklyns. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	2	2	2	1	0	Selbach, lf.	0	0	1	1	0
Jones, rf.	1	2	3	0	0	Gettman, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
La Ch'ce, ss.	1	0	3	4	1	Leahy, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Sheckard, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	1	1	12	0	2
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Farrell, c.	0	2	1	2	0
Tucker, 1b.	1	0	12	0	0	Wrigley, ss.	0	1	2	0	1
Hallman, 2b.	3	1	2	5	0	Reitz, 2b.	0	0	1	7	0
Grim, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Brown, cf.	1	1	4	0	1
Ryan, c.	2	2	2	0	0	Mercer, p.	0	1	0	5	2
Yaeger, p.	1	0	0	5	0						
Total	11	8	27	16	1	Total	2	7	24	16	7

Brooklyn ....0 2 2 0 0 4 0 2 .—11
Washington ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2

Stolen bases—Hallman, Selbach. Two-base hits—Ryan, Doyle. Three-base hit—Jones. Double plays—Yaeger, Hallman, and Tucker; La Chance and Tucker; Griffin, Hallman and La Chance. Sacrifice hit—Yaeger. First base on balls—Off Yaeger, 3; off Mercer, 2. Struck out—By Yaeger, 3; by Mercer, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Washington, 6. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Baltimore, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Errors by Cross enabled the Baltimores to win to-day's game. The Philadelphias bunched three singles and a two-bagger in the third, but in the remaining inning could do nothing with McJames's delivery. Score:

Baltimore ....0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 .—4
Philadelphia ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Clarke; Philadelphia, Wheeler and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 3.

PITTSBURG, May 4.—The Chicagos defeated the home team to-day in a slow and uninteresting game. Score:

Pittsburg ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3
Chicago ....2 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 .—7

Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Chicago, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Chicago, Griffiths and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Cleveland, 8; Louisville, 3.

CLEVELAND, May 4.—The home team won to-day because of good batting in the fourth inning. Score:

Cleveland ....0 0 0 4 0 3 0 1 .—8
Louisville ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 13; Louisville, 12. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and Zimmer; Louisville, Dowling and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Other Games.

At Providence—Providence, 10; Toronto, 5.
At Newark—Newark, 8; Lancaster, 2.
At Hartford—Hartford, 8; Paterson, 0.
At Princeton—Princeton, 6; Lehigh, 1.
At Wilkesbarre—Buffalo, 16; Wilkesbarre, 11.
At Providence—Bowdoin, 6; Brown, 1.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 6; Syracuse University, 4.

Baseball at Orange Oval.

The Williamsburg Field Club was easily beaten in the game at Orange Oval yesterday. Score:

Orange A. A. ....0 1 1 0 0 0 5 1 0—8
Williamsburg F. C. ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

MEXICAN CENTRAL'S MEETING.

The Greatest Gross Earnings and Greatest Increase in Its History.

BOSTON, May 4.—The annual meeting of the Mexican Central Railway at noon today occupied less than half an hour's time. Sebastia Camacho of Mexico is succeeded on the board by Justino Fernandez of Mexico, and Richard Olney succeeds Joseph Richardson, deceased. C. J. Paine is back on the board, his place having been occupied by his son, John B. Paine.

Mr. Charles A. Browne has become a member of the board temporarily during the absence of B. P. Cheney from Boston. President A. A. Robinson reported that the year 1897 in some respects was the most remarkable year in the history of the company, showing the greatest gross earnings and the greatest increase over previous years, being 28 per cent. over 1896, with only 4.6 per cent. increase of mileage.

LAKE SHORE STOCKHOLDERS MEET.

Nearly $300,000 Increase in Net Earnings Shown by Reports.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 4.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway was held here to-day. The auditor's annual report shows that the company operates 1,408.91 miles of road, while the total miles of tracks, including second, third, and sidetracks, owned by it is 2,651.06. Earnings for 1897 were: Freight, $13,734,282; passenger, $4,247,716; mails, $1,494,697; express, $541,171; all other sources, $279,958; total earnings, $20,297,721; net earnings, $6,755,-231. Operating expenses and taxes were $13,542,490, a decrease of nearly $200,000. The increase in net earnings maounted to nearly $300,000.

The surplus earnings for 1897, after payment of dividends, was $777,269.69. The balance to the credit income account for the year was $7,551,832.42. The balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1897, shows total assets of $108,622,017.47; total liabilities, $101,070,185. As against 1896, the assets showed a decrease of $84,717.03; liabilities, an increase of $3,898,670.69.

THE NICKEL PLATE'S EARNINGS.

Marked Increases Shown at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 4.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway (Nickel Plate) was held in this city today. The annual statement submitted by the Directors for the year ended Dec. 31 1897, shows the gross earnings for the year to have been $5,815, 217.44, an increase of $227,451.17 over those of the preceding year. The earnings from freight traffic increased $154,471.61, and from passenger traffic $72,-062.46.

The total earnings were $5,815,217.44, and were derived from the following sources: Freight, $4,843,568.05; passenger, $876,-977.30; express, $56,928.13; mail, $29,793.04; miscellaneous, $7,950.92. The expenditures were $4,821,318.68, leaving net earnings of $993,898.75. The total net income was $1,-001,197.32. The balance to the credit of the income account Dec. 31, 1896, was $156,-484.04; Dec. 31, 1897, $164,139.70.

The stockholders elected the following Directors: William K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel R. Callaway, John S. Kennedy, James Roosevelt, Frederic P. Olcott, New York; Charles H. Reed, Erie, Penn.; Ralph W. Wilcox, Samuel E. Williamson, Cleveland; Charles F. Cox, New York. The only change in the directorate is that of Charles F. Cox, who succeeds his brother, the late Allyn Cox of New York.

VERDICT FOR A DOG-BITE.

Jury Awards a New Jersey Plaintiff $112.50 Damages.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 4.—Westfield has been undergoing a plague of vicious dogs, which have attacked persons several times lately, but a decision and a verdict given in Justice Tully's court yesterday afternoon it is expected that the owners of wandering canines will hereafter tie them up in back yards.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Elizabeth Beers was bitten by a hound owned by Nicholas Ochetta. She suffered painfully from the wound inflicted by the dog, in addition to sustaining severe shock to her nervous system, and on these grounds she instituted a suit for damages. The case was tried yesterday afternoon and a jury brought in a verdict of $112.50 damages for the plaintiff.

BICYCLES.

STANDARD PRICES
CRESCENT BICYCLES
SOLD BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE
"The Wheels That Stand Up."
FOR ADULTS
Racer $50
Roadsters $50
Chainless $75
Tandems $75
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
20-inch Wheels $20
24-inch Wheels $25
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ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE CAN BUILD.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
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GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
[illegible]

FLED FROM CIENFUEGOS

Refugees Say that Consul Owen McGarr Gave Them No Warning of Their Danger.

TOOK PASSAGE ON THE CONDOR

Two Hundred Americans Wanted to Leave the City, but the Steamer Could Only Take a Dozen—Stopped by American Warships.

The Norwegian steamer Condor, Capt. Muller, which left Cienfuegos, Cuba, on April 26, arrived yesterday with several American refugees from that place. Things were quiet enough in the harbor when the Condor left, and three small Spanish gunboats, the Alcedo, Cordilla, and Contra Maestre, were plying along the shores, while the torpedo boat Galicia was lying at Castillo de Jagra, a small Summer resort about nine miles from the city. Business in the city was at a standstill, and provisions were very scarce and high. The following Spanish steamers were in the harbor: The Alava, Rio Jana, and Montserrat, the latter having arrived a few hours before the Condor left port.

There were about 200 Americans in Cienfuegos who wished to come away by the Condor, but only a dozen were able to embark owing to lack of room on the ship. One of the passengers, Dr. Herman Mazarredo, a citizen of the United States, born in Cuba, and educated in this country, said he had lived eight months in Cienfuegos, practicing dentistry.

Consul Favored the Spaniards.

"United States Consul Owen McGarr," continued Dr. Mazarredo, "gave the Americans no notice that he was going, and when I asked him if he were really going, he replied in the affirmative.

"'Who will protect us?' I asked him.

"'Well, nobody,' he replied. 'The Spanish law will be enough to protect you.' The Consul said he did not ask for a steamer to take us away, and did not know anything about it."

Dr. Mazarredo went on to say that Consul McGarr sympathized with the Spaniards all along, and went almost every evening to a Spanish club, known as the Casino Español. Dr. Mazarredo left behind his mother, six sisters, and five brothers, who are not citizens.

"I do not think," he said, "that the presence of the blockading fleet will make things better on shore, for, while the Spanish soldiers are not yet openly insulting, there has been great manifestation of a desire for violence by Spanish mobs, which shouted, 'We must kill the Americans, the pigs.' Between 4,000 and 6,000 soldiers were concentrated at Cienfuegos under command of Major Gen. Aguirre, and were throwing up very poor earthworks around the harbor.

"The day after we left Cienfuegos and were about 150 miles west of that place, we were overhauled by three American warships in succession, the Marblehead, Eagle, and Nashville. The Nashville made the Condor heave to and sent Lieut. Anderson on board to indorse the Condor's register, and gave Capt. Muller a copy of the President's proclamation in regard to the blockading of Cuban ports."

Make Hurried Departures.

Another passenger was Capt. P. M. Beal, who will go to Boston, where he has a business at 35 Broad Street. He said he had lived for nine years on the Guabairo plantation, twelve miles from Cienfuegos. He leased the plantation, and when he came away he left it in charge of a servant. The only loss he sustained was a month ago when the sugar cane was accidentally set on fire by an employe. He also said he was not notified by Consul McGarr that Americans were to leave, but was informed of the fact by a friend.

"Off Cape San Antonio," continued Capt. Beal, "we were stopped by the United States warship Hawk, Lieut. J. Hood in command, and an officer was sent on board to examine our papers. The feeling among Spanish property owners is in favor of annexation to the United States, because they know that they will thus be safer than under a Cuban Government, and although they do not say so openly they would rather belong to the United States than to Spain."

Miss Emma Lombard came with her sister Nina, her brother Vincent, who was a clerk in the United States Consulate at Cienfuegos, and her mother. They lived nine years in Cienfuegos, and said they did not receive one day's warning from Consul McGarr, and had only time enough to pack up a few things. They left the house in charge of the servants.

Capt. Muller said that when the Condor was in Cienfuegos the British Consul warned him not to let his crew ashore, because the people did not understand Scandinavian, and if the sailors were to speak in English the mob might believe them to be Americans and attack them. Every night, Capt. Muller said, some forty or fifty Cubans slipped out of the city to join the insurgent camp, not very far distant.

KNOWS MANILA HARBOR WELL.

Roundsman Meehan Talks of Commodore Dewey's Danger.

Roundsman Patrick A. Meehan of the bicycle squad, under Capt. Charles D. Kemp, received permission from the Police Commissioners Tuesday to serve in the war. Roundsman Meehan served for two periods in the navy. He was on the old flagship Tennessee, one of the largest wooden battleships of the United States, from 1881 to 1884, and also on the Marion, the last wooden battleship built by the United States. He was under Capt. Merrill Miller in command of the recruiting ship Vermont at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was one of the most expert gunners on board. He won several prizes for marksmanship.

Meehan has been often in the harbor of Manila. He said in regard to the recent naval engagements between the ships of Admiral Dewey and the Spanish fleet:

"The greatest miracle of it all, to me, is the wonderful manoeuvring of the vessels in the inner harbor. The water there is very shallow. It requires an expert to navigate the treacherous waters of the harbor. This is almost as dangerous, if not more so, than running through the mine fields. The Americans must have had some of the insurgents on board who knew the harbor well, and were able to locate and help avoid the shoals. Those shoals are more dangerous to a vessel of the tonnage of a battleship than batteries or torpedoes. All the waters about the Philippines are this way. I have seen large merchantmen wait a long time for expert pilots to get them into and through the shoal waters of the Manila harbor in safety.

"With all that Dewey had to contend against, it is really wonderful what he did. The Spanish vessels stood still because they had no expert pilots, and, besides that, they could not manoeuvre well. I will say, however, that navigation in the harbor is a risk for even expert pilots."

THE HORNET'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Little Craft Was Bumped by the Puritan Near Matanzas.

Cadet Ralph Earle, who is on the Hornet, (formerly the yacht Alicia,) in a letter to The Worcester Spy tells of a narrow escape the Hornet had of being run down by the Puritan. He writes:

"We started for Matanzas to collect mail from the Puritan and other vessels there. About 1 o'clock we sighted a dark hulk on our starboard beam and showed our three white lights—the challenge. No one answered, but suddenly a searchlight was turned on, blinding us. I was Officer of the Deck and the Captain was also on the bridge. She hailed us and said, 'Hard aport or we'll ram you. We are backing.'

"The searchlight blinding us, put us at a loss where to go, and suddenly she loomed up close aboard and struck us on the port side a little abaft the beam. Our little craft shivered from the blow, which knocked most of us off our feet, and then our men were ordered to get aboard the monitor, as we could not tell whether we were sinking or not. Examination showed the only damage to be a broken air port and a big dent in the ship's side. The air port was fixed with a leak stopper, and then [illegible] all ready to proceed. The Puritan [illegible] and then told us to lie about three miles to windward and wait for morning.

"It seems the Puritan was afraid of us, as two Spanish torpedo launches had been making themselves obnoxious to her."

"THE MEN OF '98."

J. Grattan MacMahon Evokes Cheers from Irishmen for the Flag.

A concert and lecture under the auspices of the young men of the Church of the Assumption was held in Assumption Hall, Jay and York Streets, Brooklyn, last night. J. Grattan MacMahon was the speaker of the evening, and his subject was "The Men of '98." He was introduced by the Rev. Dr. J. J. McCusker. While Dr. McCusker was speaking, 125 members of the Second Regiment, Irish Volunteers, came into the hall carrying American flags. The audience of 600 rose in a body and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Mr. MacMahon said he felt so enthusiastic that he must speak of Commodore Dewey. He said every Irishman who lived in America was proud of the country, and that he was sure every Irishman would shed the last drop of his blood for the Stars and Stripes. He was here interrupted by cries of "We would! We would!" His patriotic allusions to the victory at Manila and to the response to the call for troops were loudly applauded.

GOVERNMENT MULES TO CUBA.

Two Vessels Leave New Orleans Carrying the Animals Spain Was Not Allowed to Export.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 3.—Six hundred Western mules, purchased in Kansas City and St. Louis, together with five carloads of provender are packed in the holds of the two Morgan Line steamers Gussie and Whitney, bound for Tampa, Fla., en route to Cuba, where they will help foster the American Army of invasion when it lands on Cuban soil.

This is the first expedition of supplies to leave any American port, and the ships have been chartered by Col. James W. Scully, Quartermaster, for an indefinite period of time. They will return here, and the intention is to rush other cargoes from New Orleans as early as possible.

The special interest connected with the mules shipped is the fact that they are the very same animals that were taken from the two Spanish ships, Miguel Jover and Catalina, by the New Orleans customs officers about two weeks ago, after the relations between the two Governments were so strained that mules were declared contraband. The mules were put up at public auction, and it now develops that the United States Government had army agents there and bought them as they were offered.

SPAIN OWES US $50,000.

The Postal Account Between the Two Countries Short of Balance.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Post Office Department has audited the postal account between the United States and Spain, and finds a balance, approximately, of $50,000 due this country at the date of the severance of friendly relations.

Spain is one of the very few nations with whom we have no money order system, the postal system being used with that nation and her colonies. The foreign division of the Post Office Department has experienced considerable difficulty in the past in collecting balances due from Spain.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST AT SEA.

Schooner Crown Goes Down Off the Newfoundland Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 4.—The schooner Crown, Capt. Linehan, was lost off here yesterday, and her entire company was drowned—eleven men, all married, perishing. The disaster has created intense sorrow here. The cause of the disaster is not known.

BOILER EXPLOSION KILLS TWO.

Big Works of the Passaic Rolling Mills Badly Damaged.

PATERSON, N. J., May 4.—Two men were killed, several injured, and the big works of the Passaic Rolling Mills badly damaged by an explosion which occurred in the boiler room at 4:15 this morning. The steel plate department, which was being run at full capacity to fill Government orders, was not damaged. The dead are Edward Courser, a boiler tender, and William Sherlocke, a fireman, and the seriously injured are Charles McCollough, Emil Devries, and Pasquale Marco.

Two of the boilers in the boiler room exploded and a part of one of them, which was thrown five hundred feet in the air, landed a block away. The boiler house, which was a large brick building separated somewhat from the rest of the works, and containing fourteen boilers, was totally wrecked. The explosion tore the twelve remaining boilers from their foundations, and when the confused tangle of twisted steel and débris is untangled it is believed that all of them will be found to have been ruined. Some of the pieces of the boilers, each one of which weighed half a ton, were found 500 yards away from the boiler house, and one piece, weighing more than a ton, after wrecking an engine, was hurled through a thick brick wall. Alongside of the boiler house ran a trestle switch, on which were several coal gondolas. One of these was blown from the track and fell upon a car on the switch below. The tracks of the Erie Railroad were blocked for several hours with the débris.

Courser's body was burned and scalded so as to be unrecognizable but for parts of the clothing found on it. Sherlocke's body has not yet been recovered. The cause of the explosion is not known. The boilers had just been overhauled and were in good condition. Some of the men claim that the explosion occurred in one of the boilers which was not in use, but the pile of wreckage is too dense for any one to tell just what happened. About 500 men will be temporarily out of work as a result of the accident.

ON THE TURN OF A CARD.

How a Young Spanish Woman Became a Loyal American.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Two of the boarders at a fashionable uptown hostelry are a pretty young Spanish woman and a prosperous young Philadelphia business man. Several months ago, or before the destruction of the Maine made the situation between this country and Spain a serious one, the two became engaged, and, to their credit be it said, the affair was a love match pure and simple. Well, when the war began the young business man was in continual hot water. He is patriotic to the core, and yet he thinks there is no girl in the world equal to his fiancée. She, despite her promise to become an American's wife, is as Spanish in her sentiments as she could possibly be, and she has not hesitated to speak right out in meeting.

Finally things became so warm that the young fellow could stand it no longer, and he told his fiancée so. She received the news gravely at first, and then laughed. "I'll tell you what let's do," she said. "You love the United States and I love Spain. But we both love each other better than either of us loves our country. Have you got a pack of cards?" The young man, just a little bit bewildered over the queer turn affairs had taken, hunted up some cards. "Now," continued the young woman, "I'm going to deal until I turn up a jack. If you get it, you give up your American sentiments for my sake. If I get it, I'll give up my love of Spain for your sake. Will you agree?" The young man demurred at first, but finally, catching a roguish gleam in his fiancée's eye, consented. The cards were dealt, and lo! the first jack fell to the young woman. "Henceforth I am an American," she exclaimed, throwing herself into her lover's arms, and those who know her say that since that day she has been as good a citizen of the United States as any woman can be.

The Spanish girl's intended has confided to a friend that he doesn't know exactly just how it all happened, but he has good reason for believing that his fiancée dealt the jack to herself from the bottom of the pack or had it up her sleeve.

Another Harvard Professor Speaks.

From The Boston Journal.

Another of the strong figures of Harvard, Prof. J. W. Pierce, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, rises in protest against the narrow Toryism of Prof. Norton and proclaims the necessity and the righteousness of the war. Prof. Norton has abundant cause these days to realize that he has made the mistake of his life and that his unfortunate language has misrepresented Harvard as grossly as it has America.

DESPOILED A CEMETERY.

Two Hundred Headstones Overturned and Many Broken by Persons Unknown, Causing $6,000 Damage.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., May 4.—The police of this place and citizens generally are greatly wrought up by the actions of vandals who in the Bloomfield Cemetery yesterday upset nearly 200 headstones from as many graves, and broke monuments and marble slabs, some being ruined.

The greatest damage was done to the prettiest part of the cemetery, where the costly stones were not only thrown down and broken, but flowers were uprooted and tossed about and the graves were otherwise desecrated.

When the fact became known about town, hundreds of people visited the graveyard. In one lot eight stones were turned over, and some were broken. The damage will reach at least $6,000. A number of citizens have already subscribed a fund to aid in the employment of a detective to ferret out the guilty ones. No one can advance any reason whatever for the actions of the perpetrators.

The only clue the police have to work on was given by Harry Lake of Park Avenue. Mr. Lake said he came home on the last train from New York Monday night, and as he approached his home, at the corner of Jersey Street, he saw three men run under some trees near State Street. Mr. Lake asserts that when he reached home he sat up nearly an hour watching the actions of the men, who were later joined by three others, and after a brief conversation one of the gang threw a stone at an arc light, breaking the globe. The men then started on a run through the State Street extension in the direction of the cemetery.

Several fences and flower beds in Glen Ridge were destroyed the same night. A house belonging to R. M. Peelem, in Glen Ridge, was badly damaged, and the wall paper in some of the rooms ruined. The house was unoccupied. It is believed that these depredations were committed by the same men who despoiled the cemetery.

NEW LINE TO FAR EAST.

Its First Steamship to Sail for China and Japan Sunday.

The steamer Indrapura, the pioneer vessel of the United States and China-Japan Steamship Line, is taking on a general cargo at Pier 14, East River, and will sail on Sunday by way of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The owners of this line are T. B. Royden of Liverpool, the Hamburg-American Line, the North German Lloyd, and R. M. Sloman & Co. of Hamburg.

The Indrapura was built last year by C. Connell & Co. of Glasgow, and has triple expansion engines, working at an indicated horse power of 2,200. She is fitted with appliances to secure dispatch in loading and discharging, has six hatches, and is of 4,899 gross tonnage. The general agents in New York are Funch, Edye & Co. The ship is commanded by Capt. Alfred Harsfall.

A luncheon was served yesterday afternoon on board the steamer, and was attended by representatives of several shipping firms.

SOLDIERS FROM HARVARD.

Some of the Students and Instructors Who Will Enlist.

From The Boston Journal, May 4.

Harvard's war spirit is still strong, the interest in the drilling and the war at present outrivaling all the athletic interest and almost completely absorbing the student body.

The students, however, are evidently not the only ones who have the fever. Already one prominent professor and several instructors have joined the ranks, and others are reported to be considering a plan of forming a company for practice among the younger members of the Governing Board.

Montague Chamberlain, Secretary of the Lawrence Scientific School and one of the most popular men in the university, is the first of the Faculty to commence drilling. Besides him, E. H. Warren, an old 'Varsity debater, who last was an instructor at Columbia, and this year is an assistant at Harvard, is also in the ranks.

Twelve more prominent Harvard men left the college yesterday to join the First United States Cavalry Rough Riders, known more commonly as "Teddy" Roosevelt's Regiment.

These men include some of the best known of Crimson athletes, debaters, and writers. They are ex-Capt. David Goodrich of the Harvard 'Varsity crew, C. C. Bull, Stanley Hollister, and Coleman, who for several years have been prominent in Harvard rowing matters; Guy Scull, the class poet; William M. Scudder, the assistant managing editor of The Harvard Daily Crimson; Harry Holt, the Captain of the college nine last year; Guy Murchie, '95, and 2L., who coached the freshman football team last Fall; S. K. Gerard, now in the Law School, but last year Captain of the Yale track team, and Hal Sayre, a Pudding man.

Several times of late President Eliot has reviewed the soldiers, while they were drilling on the asphalt courts back of the gymnasium. At a meeting of the Faculty yesterday they repealed their vote to consider all questions of degrees in June, when the others came up. They also officially recommended that all students make use of the facilities for drilling offered by Lieut. Burke.

DUPING AN UNDERTAKER.

"A Lady in Tears" Perpetrates an Ingenious Fraud in London.

From The Daily Chronicle of London.

An undertaker of Woodgreen is now bemoaning the duplicity of the world in general and ladies in distress in particular. He was in his establishment on Saturday afternoon when a lady in deep mourning and laboring under great emotion entered and, amid heart-breaking sobs, informed him that her "two dear little children" had just died of fever in the Tottenham Hospital. She then proceeded to discuss the probable cost of a first-class funeral, stating she wished no expense to be spared, and asked the undertaker when it would be convenient for him to send a man up to the hospital to measure the bodies for their coffins. It is usual in these cases to leave a small deposit, and on receiving a hint of this, the lady willingly agreed, but on placing her hand in her pocket, she discovered to her consternation that she must have left her purse at home.

It was so unfortunate, she said, her home was not far away, but there were some purchases she particularly wished to make before her return. Would it be too much to ask for a small loan, say five shillings, and as soon as she got home she would return and pay it back?

Here she gave her name and an address in Moselle Avenue, Noel Park, as a guarantee of good faith. Few men can refuse to grant a favor to a woman in tears, more especially if she looks like a highly remunerative client, and with her proposal the undertaker readily complied. The lady thanked him for releasing her from a temporary embarrassment, and left the shop.

In due course a man was sent up to Tottenham Hospital to measure the two children, when to his great astonishment the authorities denied all knowledge of them. The surprised undertaker next made inquiries in Moselle Avenue, but it is scarcely necessary to add that that thoroughfare knew her not. It has since transpired that others in the same line of business have fallen victims to this ingenious fraud, and the probability is that the lady in question is still pursuing her peculiar line of business.

Not Afraid of Debate Now.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The Senate will take ten days or two weeks to discuss the tax bill of the House. Just now there can be no objection. The country will not pay any attention to what is said in menace of the Nation's credit and the stability of the currency, because the people are courageous and confident—never more so. It is the worst season imaginable for the calamity howler. With every evidence of power in war and in peace, and with gold coming into the country by millions, the conditions can defy the assaults of the champions of cheap, depreciated or fiat dollars. They cannot now make the 16-to-1 fad a menace.

Gen. Meade Defended.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

At a meeting of George G. Meade Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Monday evening, a number of speakers defended Gen. Meade's character and ability from the charges made against him by the late Charles A. Dana in a magazine article published last month. Among those who made addresses on the subject were Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland, Commander of the post; Col. James C. Biddle, Dr. Cadwalader, Col. A. K. McClure, Col. Isaiah Price, Past Commander Moore, and Comrades Wright and James F. Morrison. A number of letters also were received by the post's Adjutant, J. W. Marshall, refuting Mr. Dana's charges.

WHEAT AT $1.31 IN CHICAGO

Advance of 10 Cents for May Due to the Removal of the French Import Duty.

LEITER CONTROLS THE MARKET

Bears May Be Obliged to Meet Fancy Losses—July Closes at 98 5-8, a Net Gain of Four Cents.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Wheat advanced 10 cents per bushel on 'Change to-day. May, or cash, wheat sold at $1.31 per bushel, an advance since yesterday of 10 cents, and the highest price reported for cash wheat since September, 1888, when it sold for $2 per bushel. July rose 4 cents, closing at 98⅝ cents. The rapid advance was due to the removal of the French import duty, which was followed to-day by large sales for export to France. Corn rose ⅛ cent, oats ¼ cent, pork 15 cents, lard 10 cents, and ribs 5 cents.

Liverpool cables started the wheat market here on the up grade at to-day's opening. The English market was up to 4½ pence on near-by futures, while the Paris market was reported 81 cents lower. The latter report proved to be 20 cents out of the way, however, and caused plenty of selling here. But the fact remained that France had only enough wheat in sight to last two weeks. The country's consumption is 5,000,000 bushels per week, and their own crop will not be available until Aug. 1. Rumors were current that Germany and Austria would also abolish the import duty.

Leiter reported foreign bids at 5 cents' advance over yesterday's offers. July started at 1⅞ cents higher at 96@96¼ cents. The market eased off immediately to 95¼ cents. Scalpers were in a bearish mood, and put out short lines without hesitation. Receipts here were 193 cars of wheat, of which 129 cars were contract. Minneapolis and Duluth got 396 cars, against 391 cars a year ago. Atlantic port clearances were small, but primary Western market receipts were 587,000 bushels, against 360,000 bushels the corresponding day the year before. Closing cables showed Liverpool up for the day from 3 pence for May to 4½ pence for July, and spot wheat up from 2 pence for No. 2 Northern to 3 pence for California.

Rumors of large cash sales to France kept the pit in a very nervous state, but up to 12:30 the market was in a comparatively normal condition, with July selling around 96c. and May at $1.24. Shorts made occasional efforts to raid, and in the meantime they found offerings growing scarcer. Half an hour before the close Leiter calmly announced that he had just sold 500,000 bushels of cash wheat for export, presumably to France, at an advance of 5 cents over yesterday's figures. He accompanied the news with heavy buying orders through his brokers, the Allen-Grier-Zeller Company. They bid May up from $1.24 to $1.31. Leiter's efforts to secure more May wheat, which is equivalent to the cash article, threw the bears into a panic. July jumped by eighths and quarters from 96 to 98⅝. The close was 98⅝, a net gain of four cents. May closed at $1.30, a net gain of 9 cents. Leiter's tactics to-day apparently show him to be in complete mastery over May wheat at least, and if, as is generally believed, there is still a large short interest in May, the bears may have fancy losses to meet.

A NEW ENGLAND PROTEST.

Spanish Merchantmen Should Not Be Exempt from Capture.

From The Boston Journal.

That thoughtless clamor which a few days ago threatened to embarrass the operations of our fleets and impair the effectiveness of the blockade of Cuba—that Spanish merchantmen should not be subject to seizure by the United States—has sensibly abated since the capture of the Panama by the little gunboat Mangrove.

Here was a merchant steamer, the private property of Spanish subjects, which, to all appearances, was as innocent as any vessel well could be. She was armed, to be sure, but she offered no resistance, and submitted quietly to be led into Key West by a diminutive craft of one-tenth her tonnage. No contraband articles appeared on her manifest—her cargo seemed to consist entirely of such commodities as were ordinarily in demand in time of peace in Cuban seaports. But when the Yankee bluejackets examined the Panama's holds they found, snugly stowed away under barrels and boxes and bales, considerable quantities of Mauser rifles and ammunition, and the keen machetes which are nowadays diverted to more sanguinary purposes than their original use of slashing off the stout sugar cane on Cuban plantations.

If the well meaning but terribly deluded persons who have insisted that this war should be carried on on pink tea and nursery principles had had their way, such vessels as the Panama and the Argonauta, which was caught off Cienfuegos last week with 4,500 Mauser cartridges and twenty officers and soldiers of the Spanish Army, would have received only a mild reprimand, "Don't do so again," and sent on their way rejoicing.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that every Spanish merchant steamer is a possible privateer—and Spain in her proclamation expressly reserved the right of privateering. In the rage of their defeat at Manila the Spaniards are likely to turn, out of blind revenge, against our Atlantic commerce and our long, exposed eastern seacoast. Thus the Madrid Imparcial of Monday advises the Government "to arm all the available shipping and convert the vessels into an auxiliary fleet for the purpose of capturing and destroying merchant vessels."

Under these conditions the idea of forbidding our cruisers to seize Spanish merchant steamers wherever found becomes doubly preposterous and dangerous. Let us hear no more of it.

Turned Back from Alaska to Fight.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

A call to arms has just taken back to Arkansas a man bound to Alaska. He had come this far intending to go on at once, but a telegram came to him stating that his company of the State Militia was ordered to report for duty, and he turned back. The man was P. H. Foley of Little Rock, Ark., Captain of a company of infantry of that city. The Governor had chosen his company as one of those which were to be called out for the use of the National Government. Capt. Foley is a tall, well-built man, with a marked military bearing and a determined air. He was glad to receive the summons, for he had wanted to be sent to the front for some time. "Shall I go back?" repeated Capt. Foley, as though astonished at the question. "Of course I will. If my company has an opportunity of going to the front I am going with it. I would not think of going to Alaska when there was an opportunity of going in the other direction in the interests of the country."

An Eagle Saved From Drowning.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

James Johnson and Michael Burns, fishermen, rowed two miles out into the lake Sunday afternoon to rescue a supposed drowning man, and returned with a large bald eagle, which had fallen into the water exhausted, and whose flounderings resembled those of a tired swimmer. The bird still had strength enough to give battle to the fishermen, and its beak and talons were active until a fish net thrown over its head quieted its struggles. It is thought the bird escaped from some menagerie, and that its long-unused wings failed it when the flight across the lake was attempted.

Good Outlook for Fruit.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer, May 2.

During the severe storm of last week it was feared that the apple, peach, and pear crops would be ruined. The cold of Wednesday and the rain, snow, and hail of Thursday swept over the agricultural counties mercilessly, and caused no little concern among the growers. Yet, so far as can be learned from the many county newspapers now at hand—and they are nearly all in—the damage in many places was only slight, while in other localities no injury at all was done. From a dozen sources we learn that the crops will be much larger than last year.

WHY AMERICAN GUNNERS WIN.

An Old Confederate Naval Fighter Explains Their Success.

From The Baltimore American.

Mr. John W. Reynolds of 1,331 Edmondson Avenue, a North Carolinian by birth, and formerly master at arms on the celebrated Confederate ram Albemarle, declares that the recent exhibition of American naval gunnery at Matanzas is not the first example of the natural skill of the bluejackets. "Americans are naturally born marksmen," said Mr. Reynolds; "a fact which history has long since demonstrated. Perhaps one of the most striking explanations for their success is found in their superb courage. That invests them with coolness and self-possession, two special qualities which are absolutely essential.

"I have had large experience in heavy contests with naval guns. When it is remembered that I was aboard the Albemarle during the days of her career in 1864, it will readily be understood what I have seen. That boat, perhaps, engaged in the fiercest naval battles which have been fought in the last half century. Reference to the memorable conflict in Albemarle Sound is a sufficient illustration as to the character of her fights. That was an instance in which the three qualities of courage, coolness, and expert gunnery were vitally essential. The situation was one of life and death. It was one in which the least trepidation, the slightest touch of confusion or wild excitement, the most trivial inaccuracy in the matter of marksmanship, would have cost a heavy loss in every detail.

"As it was, there was displayed a perfection of bravery and splendid dexterity in gunnery which proved the excellence of American marksmanship, both Federal and Confederate. In fact, the general prowess which that battle called forth demonstrated to the world that the combined puissance of an amicable American nation would constitute a power utterly invincible. It clearly disclosed that a union of Northern and Southern forces, endowed with their intrepid pluck, and self-controlled coolness, and calmness in battle, would qualify the nation beyond the peradventure of a doubt to successfully combat the best navy afloat.

"I understand the striking differences between gunnery to-day and what it was a generation back. At the same time, I know equally well that exactly the same qualities which made a good gunner then contribute to the same end now. A good American knows no such thing as fear. The word timidity is to him an unfamiliar term. For that reason, his nerves never become fluttered with an excited anxiety. There is nothing which more quickly destroys accurate and deadly gunnery than either nervousness or excitement.

"There may not be much of the close range firing in this contest such as we endured during the days of the civil war. In the first place, I don't believe the Spaniards will suffer us to approach too close to their boats. Nor do I apprehend much danger from the play of Spanish guns. Our only source of peril, if there be any at all of consequence, will be found in the Spanish torpedo boats. Their action in battle is strikingly in harmony with the Spaniards' natural treachery of heart. They are boats which seldom attempt to perpetrate their havoc except under the cover of darkness or fog. Seldom will they be seen to charge a boat under the clear sight of unclouded conditions. They will rather wait for darkness, for fog, or until a heavy curtain of smoke obscures and hides their manoeuvres, and then they will attempt to steal up and strike some covert and stealthy blow. Therefore they need watching.

"Americans to-day and Americans of thirty years ago are very largely the same. Our present age gunners, on board our fleets, are compelled to handle large guns and more complicated machinery. But the same qualities which made the gunner of the past are equally requisite for the gunner of the present. And those qualities are conspicuous on every ship.

"The condition has arisen in which I made a prediction, and it is a prediction which was made thirty-four years ago, based on experience, not on mere speculation. I have stood in the midst of a storm of shot and shell in which Americans alone were the hurlers of the thunderbolts. I said then that the world contained no race of men whose capacity for victorious fighting could parallel the United States. What I said then I am now prepared to reiterate. Time will soon show that when the American guns are trained on the Spanish enemy and American blood begins her united fight, the ultimate issue, with its train of events, will be a speedy triumph of the Stars and Stripes. Spain can never stand under our American dash."

CHILKOOT PASS AVALANCHE.

How Two Parties of Men Were Overwhelmed in the Snow.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

A graphic account of the great avalanche which swept down the sides of the Chilkoot Mountains April 4 and buried 100 argonauts beneath masses of snow in the gruesome Chilkoot Pass was received here Sunday morning by Sergt. Hermann of the Fourth District Police Station, in a letter from his brother Henry, who is one of the thousands of gold seekers now in the Klondike. Fears were entertained by Sergt. Hermann and family that Henry had been caught in the death trap and perished, but this letter, dated Dyea, Alaska, April 18, has relieved the suspense.

Twenty minutes after the great calamity occurred Hermann and his partner were at the scene of the disaster and helped dig out twenty men, crushed out of all semblance to human beings. For four days a terrific blizzard had swept over the bleak summits of the towering mountains, and at the scales where the accident happened the snow drifted from ten to fifteen feet deep.

Forty men secured a rope and started down the cañon for Sheep Camp, a few miles below. They had gone but a few yards when the avalanche swept down on them with a force that seemed to make the earth tremble. Every man of the forty perished. The victims were employes of the tramway company. At the very moment these men perished sixty more started from the scales for the camp. Each man had hold of a long rope used for the purpose of keeping them together, as the snow was blinding.

They were about a half mile distant from the scene of the first catastrophe when another snow slide happened and buried all but a few that were on the tail end of the life line. The survivors hurried down to Sheep Camp with the news of the disaster, and all of the occupants of the camp hastened to the rescue. Quick work saved a few. When the letter was written over forty-five bodies had been taken from the drift. The Spring thaw will expose many bodies of unfortunates that could not be found at the time. Seventy men were missing from the camp.

Dr. Blackwood of the Monocacy.

From The Syracuse Standard.

Dr. Norman Jerome Blackwood, Passed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, is on the Monocacy, one of the vessels which took part in the Manila battle. Dr. Blackwood married Miss Wilkinson of this city, a daughter of the late Forman Wilkinson. He comes of a fighting ancestry. His grandfather, Col. E. Kirby Smith of the regular army, was killed at the battle of Molino del Rey, the last conflict of the Mexican war, and was buried in Syracuse with great ceremony. His uncle, Col. J. L. Kirby Smith, United States Army, was a Syracuse boy, educated here, and he was killed at the battle of Corinth in the rebellion. Dr. Blackwood is a graduate of Annapolis. He is a great-nephew of Mrs. William Jackson of this city.

German Feeling Toward Us.

From The Washington Post.

"Nothing that I heard or saw in a month's visit to Germany, which included the beginning of the rupture with Spain, led me to think that the Germans are against the United States," said Mr. Herman Friedlander of Milwaukee, now in this city. "I was back on a visit to my native town, and while there the press was full of the complications, but nobody seemed to think that there would be any war. Not the slightest remark did I hear showing enmity against this country, and there was no strong pro-Spanish feeling manifested anywhere. As a matter of fact, when the Germans noted how bitter the comments of the French newspapers on America were, they began to think that there was no sense in chiming in with their enemies against a friendly power. The very fact of French antagonism will keep the Germans very conservative, if it does not put them squarely on our side during the continuance of the conflict."

A Hot Time for Chile.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

There will be a hot time for Chile if, as reported, she is fitting out privateers to prey on American vessels in the Pacific. This country owes Chile a sound whipping, and only its size saved it at the time of the Baltimore outrage a few years since. If an excuse is given the debt will be paid.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Done at Private Contract on the Holiday—Adjournments of Auction Sales.

Yesterday's holiday was generally observed among the brokers, and no business of importance was transacted. The sales at auction had been scheduled, but the auctioneers were on their stands only long enough to announce adjournments.

A report which could not be confirmed yesterday was to the effect that William Ziegler had purchased from the Jacobs estate the ten-story building 625 Broadway, running through to Mercer Street, 34 by 200.

Fay & Stacom have sold to an investor the new six-story tenement 107 Monroe Street, 28 by 100.

William E. Diller has sold to D. H. Moore the four-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling 269 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100.

No plans for new structures or alterations were filed yesterday at the Building Department.

To-day's Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 165.9 feet west of the Boulevard, gore lot, runs northwest 4.0 by southwest 12 to north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street by east 13.3.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, 465 and 467 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $5,471; subject to other mortgages for $36,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Ricketts, referee, 72 Avenue C, east side, 18.9 feet north of Fifth Street, 18 by 75.8, three-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,452.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 516 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 183.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 41.8 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling, with one-story frame shed. Due on judgment, $6,618.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Albert J. Adams, Jr., referee, Washington Avenue, northwest side, 200 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 50 by 150.5 by 47.8 by 150, except the part thereof taken for the widening of Washington Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,641.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 351 East Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,197; subject to other mortgages for $9,200.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 1,774 Madison Avenue, west side, 80.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20.6 by 110, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $28,502.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, James B. Campbell, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of centre line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 60 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $18,223.

The Season at Sea Gate.

The Norton Point Land Company has made extensive plans for the coming season at Sea Gate, and the following cottagers will occupy their houses about May 15: George T. Knight, David H. Valentine, Robert Maxwell, John B. O'Donohue, S. E. Vernon, Mrs. J. M. Meyer, J. Ricketts Lawrence, Allan W. Godwin, John Du Fais, A. H. Gilbert, W. C. Matlack, F. L. Wing, and John J. Gunther. The Nelson cottage will be occupied by C. S. Bryan and the Rae cottage by A. C. Washburn. The opening of the Atlantic Yacht Club house, recently removed from Bay Ridge to Sea Gate, is announced for May 20. The steamboat Defender has been engaged for the season, and will run daily between Manhattan and Sea Gate. A large stable has also been started for the use of the cottagers.

The company elected the following officers yesterday: President—Calvin Tomkins; Vice President—Cornelius Macardell; Secretary—William P. Rae; Treasurer—Frank Jenks.

AMERIGO VESPUCCI.

How His Name Was Bestowed Upon the New Continent.

Rome Letter to The Baltimore Sun.

Amerigo Vespucci is the man whose Christian name was bestowed upon the new continent. The manner in which it was applied is specially curious.

The letters addressed by Amerigo Vespucci to his correspondents relating his voyages and the strange things he met with in the new land had a great success. Those who received these letters undertook, probably without his consent, to publish them.

The first published, addressed to Pier Francesco de' Medici, contained the story of his third voyage. It was enlivened with curious details and vivid descriptions of manners and customs, written in a lively and amusing style.

In the public opinion the name of Vespucci became intimately associated with the new world; and in other lands into whose languages the account of his voyages were translated his popularity increased, and the people became predisposed to give him the honors of the discovery.

It was quite by chance, says one author, and in a little city of Lorraine, Saint Dié, that the new continent was baptized. Some scholars, priests or professors, had founded at Saint Dié what they called the Vosgien Gymnasium—a sort of scientific and literary association. In a work that the members of this association published, entitled Cosmographiae Introductio, the writer was led to speak of Vespucci.

Contrasting the six climates described by Ptolemy in the northern hemisphere with the six others in the southern hemisphere, he adds: "The fourth part of the world, which may well be called Amerige, that is to say land of Americ, since Americ has found it."

A little further on the following well-known passage is found: "Now these parts of the world, Europe, Africa, Asia, have been explored in every direction, and, as this book will prove, Amerigo Vespucci has found a fourth part. I do not see by what right any one should be opposed to this that from Amerigo, the author of the discovery, a man of sagacious genius, it should be called Amerige, that is to say, land of Amerigo or America, since Europe and Asia have owed their names to women."

This, then, is the baptism of the New World.

It is, says a French author, in an humble city of Lorraine that literary men almost unknown, and who never dreamed of the astonishing success of their proposal, have unexpectedly become the godfathers of this continent and have inscribed it in the classic family under a name that is henceforth imperishable.

No Naval Hero Yet President.

From The Providence Journal.

It is a remarkable fact that our naval heroes have seldom been honored with prominent political office after the achievement of their victories. We have had several soldier Presidents, but no sailor Executives, yet we talk about the Ship of State. What more natural than to put a sailor at the helm? How does it happen that Farragut and Porter never became prominent in civil life, while so many Generals of distinction held political positions at Washington after the war? Gen. Sherman never entered active politics, but that was because of his own aversion. If he had consented to the use of his name in a Presidential nominating convention, it would have received widespread support. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has been mildly boomed for Vice President because of his enthusiastic Americanism at Havana. Will somebody start a Dewey boom?

Planters Less Apprehensive.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, May 1.

Cotton planters along the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers have had their fears of an overflow considerably allayed during the past week. Both rivers are falling, and the inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley no longer feel that they will be visited by another flood this year. During the recent high waters the levees were found in good condition, only one break occurring, and that on the Lower Mississippi at Lafourche, where no damage whatever was done. The weather of late has been favorable for levee building, and considerable work has been accomplished in this direction. The valley is in excellent shape, and big crops are assured.

St. Paul City Election.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 3.—Yesterday's municipal election, estimated on 92 out of 115 precincts, has resulted in the election of Col. A. R. Keifer, Republican, for Mayor, by about 2,000 plurality.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. [illegible]

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 2 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
PARSONS & SINGER,
31 NASSAU ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

393 WEST END AVE.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 79TH ST.
Corner Apartment, eight rooms, elevator service, heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,800. Also Apartment, 7 rooms, $1,[illegible] Superintendent, on premises, or
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
146 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY.—Large, modern house near station; also apartments and business offices; all improvements. Send for illustrated circular to MACY & DONALDSON, Nutley, N. J.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Special low rates.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—IRENE B. BRAMAN, plaintiff, against ROSA ALDAMA DE DEL MONTE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 13th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain indenture of lease, bearing date the 3d day of February, 1886, made by the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Rosa Aldama de del Monte, and the premises hereinafter described, for a term of twenty-one years from the 1st day of November, 1885, together with certain privileges of renewal, at a yearly rent of one thousand and seventy-five dollars, ($1,075,) and which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 26th day of February, 1886, in Liber 1,946 of Conveyances, at Page 28; and also all that other certain indenture of lease made in stead and lieu of said lease first hereinbefore mentioned, which said lease bears date the 24th day of October, 1888, and was made by the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Rosa Aldama de del Monte, and all the premises hereinafter described, for the full term of twenty-one years from the 1st day of November, 1885, wherein the yearly rental was reserved of nine hundred and fifty-five dollars, ($955,) together with certain privileges, which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,171 of Conveyances, Page 266, on the 21st day of November, 1888, at 2:55 o'clock P. M.; and also the leasehold premises thereby demised and described as follows, to wit:

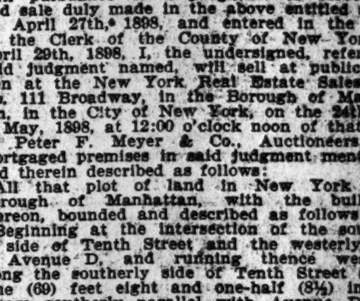
"All that certain lot of land situated, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and now known by the street number thirty-one (31) in West Forty-seventh Street, and so designated on a map in the possession of the said Trustees of Columbia College of their lands in the said ward. The said lot being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point in the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street distant four hundred and seventy-nine feet seven and a half inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of said street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; thence running northwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with Forty-seventh Street twenty-three feet ten and one-half inches; thence southwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-seventh Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street twenty-three feet ten and one-half inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises designated as Lot 0, being part of Lot Number 72 (seventy-two) and part of Lot Number 73 (seventy-three) as laid down on a map in the possession of the said Trustees of Columbia College."

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever in law as well as in equity of the said Rosa Aldama de del Monte in and to the said demised premises and every part thereof, with the appurtenances. And also the said indentures of lease and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, subject nevertheless to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indenture of lease mentioned.—Dated New York, April 20th, 1898.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property above described, known as No. 31 West 47th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-two and 50-100 dollars, ($16,142.50,) together with interest from the 8th day of April, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of three hundred eighty-seven and 11-100 dollars, ($387.11,) with interest from March 20th, 1898, and the expenses of this sale; and the approximate amount of rental due the Trustees of Columbia College, which is nine hundred and fifty-five dollars, ($955,) with interest on four hundred and seventy-seven and 50-100 dollars ($477.50) thereof at 6% from the 1st day of November, 1897, and also taxes amounting to six hundred and thirty dollars, ($630,) with interest to be added.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

ap21-2aw3wTh&S&May13

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SARAH LICHTENSTEIN et al., as Executors, &c., plaintiffs, against OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above entitled action on April 27th, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on April 29th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1898, at 12:00 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

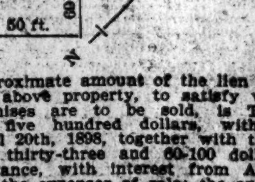
All that plot of land in New York City, Borough of Manhattan, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the southerly side of Tenth Street and the westerly side of Avenue D, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Tenth Street sixty-nine (69) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence southerly parallel with Avenue D and part of the way through a party wall fifty (50) feet; thence easterly parallel with Tenth Street and part of the way through a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the westerly side of Avenue D, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue D fifty (50) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated April 29th, 1898.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Esq., Referee.

WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Nos. 143 and 145 Avenue D.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property, to satisfy which the said premises are to be sold, is Twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from April 20th, 1898, together with three hundred and thirty-three and 60-100 dollars costs and allowance, with interest from April 29th, 1898, and the expenses of sale; the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the said property which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is four hundred and sixty-two dollars.—Dated April 30th, 1898.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Esq., Referee.

WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

my3-2awT&Th&my24

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $6,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY,
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street.
New York, May 5th, 1898.
To Holders of our Receipts for PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company.
We are now prepared to issue Voting Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Erie Railroad Company in exchange for Receipts as above on the basis stated in the notice of said Erie Railroad Company dated March 18th, 1898.
Receipts must be surrendered to us, indorsed in blank, or "for conversion into stock."
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1898.
The Bankers & Brokers' Organization is actively Enrolling RECRUITS for their Regiment at Room G, Mills Building.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,993,881.98
Overdrafts		471.35
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		177,306.87
Other real estate		47,530.87
Mortgages owned		4,500.00
Stocks and bonds		5,000.00
Specie		439,918.91
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		152,699.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$112,021.07	
Other items carried as cash	9,005.82	
		121,026.89
Furniture and fixtures		14,000.00
		$2,956,332.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$400,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	31,567.82
Due depositors	2,188,395.04
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	161,278.50
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
Unpaid dividends	91.51
	$2,956,332.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FERNANDO BALTES, President, and A. M. DEDERER, Cashier, of Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

F. BALTES, President.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 3d day of May, 1898, before me.
ELIAS R. PECK,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Yesterday being Charter Day, a legal holiday in this State, no business was transacted in Wall Street. The banks, the Stock Exchange, and practically all business houses were closed.

OUR TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES's financial columns there have already appeared from time to time interesting views and opinions of members of leading shipping houses of this city as to the probable effect of the present Spanish war on American trade with foreign countries, particularly with those of South and Central America. That war conditions will but little interfere with our trade with Australia is the substance of observations made by Mr. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., of the firm of H. W. Peabody & Co., the Australian shippers, to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Mr. Lincoln said:

"Up to the present time the Spanish-American war has apparently had no effect on the trade of the United States with Australia. And it is very improbable that it will affect Australian trade to any appreciable extent except so far as it may cause shipments to be made under a neutral flag. There are no American vessels being loaded at the present time, and it is not likely that any will be loaded while the war continues.

"There will be an advance in the cost of merchandise to meet the imposition of such premiums as may have to be paid against the risks of war, as most merchants will regard it as advisable to insure their cargoes against war risks. A small premium of this kind will be incurred even when the merchandise is being carried by neutral vessels. Beyond the changes that are likely to be forced upon our exporters by making provision to meet all such extra expenses of transportation the conditions hitherto governing Australian trade with the United States will be unchanged. So far as our business is concerned there is no difference to be found as yet, and we are not inclined to think that there will be any at all."

GOVERNMENT BOND CHANGES.

Government bonds are now considerably above their recent low prices made since the Maine disaster, but they are still much lower than the high level reached early in the year. The new 4 per cent coupon bonds closed on Tuesday at 120⅝ ex 1 per cent. interest. Early this year they sold as high as 129¾, and since the Maine disaster have been down to 117⅝. The registered bonds of the same series have been down lower—to 116⅝. What has happened in the new 4s has happened to a greater or less extent throughout the whole Government bond list.

At the beginning of February the new 4s dropped from 129¾ to 128⅛, and later rallied to 128⅜. By the end of February, however, (Maine disaster day was Feb. 15,) they had fallen to 123⅝. In the first week of March they declined to 122, subsequently rallying to 123¾, a recovery which, however, did not last very long. On March 26 the bonds sold down to 118½, and at the end of the month they had rallied to 121½. From this price there was a steady decline until the low point was reached on April 19. Since then the bonds have been advancing slowly.

The following table shows the highest prices at which Government bonds have sold this year, the closing bid prices on Feb. 15, Maine disaster day, the lowest since, and the final quotation Tuesday:

	Highest. 1898.	Feb. 15.	Low Since.	Closing. Bid Tuesday.
4s, 1907, registered	113½	113	106	108
4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	114½	107	108½
4s, 1925, registered	129½	128¼	116⅝	120½
4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	128⅛	117⅝	120⅝
5s, 1904, registered	115	113⅝	109½	110
5s, 1904, coupon	115	113⅝	109½	110
Currency 6s, 1899	104	104	102½	103
2s, registered	100	100	95	95

The actual shrinkage in dollars in the value of Government bonds from Feb. 15 to the low point, and from the same date to the close of May 3, with the appreciation (recovery) between the two dates is shown in the following table:

	Feb. 15 to Low.	Feb. 15 to May 3.	Recovery.
4s, 1907	$41,972,550	$30,779,870	$11,192,680
4s, 1925	18,665,271	12,173,655	6,492,616
5s, 1904	3,875,000	3,625,000	250,000
2s, registered	1,268,225	1,268,225	......
Cur. 6s, 1899	157,551	140,045	17,506
Total	$65,939,597	$47,986,795	$17,952,802

THE WAR AND BUSINESS.

Says The Chicago Tribune:

"Although war is usually considered the most destructive thing that can happen to a nation's trade, yet this country has now had one week of actual war with a foreign nation without any perceptible effect being noticed in business conditions. Business is not as good now as it was in January, but it is apparently no worse than in March, when the financial and commercial community had already begun to expect war and to begin the policy of retrenchment as being the policy of necessary prudence.

"From the business standpoint the country is suffering from the war with Spain only an insignificant fraction of what it suffered during the political campaign of 1896. The business community does not fear the whole power of Spain one-tenth as much as it fears the power for producing calamity of the silver party at home. A good part of whatever depression is at present existing because of the foreign war is due to the fear that the complications of war might give the silver representatives in the Senate and House a chance to get through some scheme to destroy credit. The debate on the revenue bill has been as anxiously watched by the business community as has the news from the seat of war. Business men are afraid that the war issue of bonds might lead to tighter rates of money and be a severe tax on industry and commerce, yet they heartily favor the bond issue, for they recognize that the sinews of war must be raised at once in some way, and they look with infinite dread on the various 'substitute' ways of the silver leaders, as of coining the seigniorage, &c.

"As soon as business men can feel absolutely confident that the silver party cannot, because of the war, put the Government in a hole, financially speaking, they will probably cease to feel any great amount of concern over the general situation—although, of course, they hope for a speedy finish of the war itself."

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Yerkes securities were all higher to-day. North Chicago advanced 7 points regular and 5 points on account over yesterday, and West Chicago went up 2½ points regular and 1⅝ account, while Lake Street showed nearly a point improvement. North Chicago opened at 189½ and after getting a start closed at 195. West Chicago opened at 88 and went to 91, closing at 90½. Lake Street sold strong from 12 regular to 12⅝. Diamond Match touched 130 again to-day, opening and closing there, with some sales between at 129. Biscuit common ranged from 24¼ to 24, closing at 24⅛; the preferred sold at 84½@84, closing there. Chicago Edison sold at 132½.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	24
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	129¾
National Biscuit Co. com	24
National Biscuit Co. pf	84
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	5½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	29
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	8¼
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf	31½
Chi. Packing & P. Co.	32¼
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf	48
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf	40
Chi. City Railway	225
Chi. Street Railroad	193¾
W. Chi. Street Railroad	91
South Side Elevated Railroad	60¼
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs.	9¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—There was little interest taken in the Philadelphia market to-day on account of the absence from the street of a large number of the most active traders occasioned by the New York market being closed. The forenoon was enlivened somewhat at times by increasing interest manifested in United Gas Improvement and Pennsylvania manufacturing receipts. The former was offered down to 109⅞, but on less than 200 shares was advanced later to 111⅝. The latter declined in the forenoon to 110½, where good support was met, and subsequently rallied to 112. The 5 per cent. bonds of the same company reacted from 85⅞ to 85½. The tractions were featureless at ⅛ concessions. Pennsylvania gained ⅝, to 56, on sales by arbitrage houses. Marsden showed some weakness, selling at 5½. Welsbach Light sold at 44½, and Welsbach Commercial preferred was in demand at 65. On reports of continued improvement in earnings, quite a demand for Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf 5s developed, some $25,000 bonds changing hands up to 70½.

The market closed firm at these bid and asked figures:

Lehigh Valley	22	23
Nor. Pac. com., t. c.	25½	25⅝
Nor. Pac. pf.	65	..
Pennsylvania	55⅞	56⅛
Reading, t. c.	8⅝	8⅞
Reading 1st pf.	20½	21
Reading 2d pf.	10½	11
St. Paul	91½	92
Western N. Y. & Penn.	3	3¼
Metropolitan Street Railway	144	146
Philadelphia Traction	80	80¼
Baltimore Consolidated	23	23½
Union Traction	15⅛	15¼
Electric Storage	19	21
Electric Storage pf.	21	23
United Gas Improvement	111½	112
Welsbach Light	44½	45
New Jersey Traction	45	46
Am. R. E. L.	2½	..
Marsden	5¼	5⅝
Choctaw	10⅜	10⅝
Choctaw pf.	30¾	31
Reading gen. 4s	81	..
Elec. & P. 4s	80⅝	81
Cons. T., Pitts.	14	14¼
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	46	46½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.17	.16
Alpha Con	.08	.08
Andes	.08	.07
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.28	.25
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.14	.15
Challenge Con	.11	..
Chollar	.23	.20
Confidence	.40	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	.56
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.22	.20
Hale & Norcross	.47	..
Julia	..	.01
Justice	.07	..
Kentuck Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.10	.10
Occidental Con.	1.05	1.10
Ophir	.40	.37
Overman	.02	.02
Potosi	.24	.22
Savage	.14	.13
Sierra Nevada	.62	.61
Standard	1.55	1.55
Union Con.	.15	.15
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.06	.07

Silver bars, 56¼; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46½; drafts, sight, 7½; telegraph, 10.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Alamo	1¾	2½	1¾	2¼
Anaconda	38	39	34	42
Anchoria	61	78	60	70
Argentum	23½	24	21	24
Battle Mountain	13⅝	18	18¼	18⅝
Consolidated	8	8⅝	8	8⅝
Elkton	71⅛	71⅝	70⅝	71
El Paso	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Gibson	23	25	22	23
Gold Coin	89½	92½	90	90¼
Gold King	48	52	48	52
Golden Fleece	24	28	24	28
Garfield Con.	14⅝	15	14⅛	15½
Isabella	21	21¼	21	21½
Jefferson	2½	4¼	2⅝	4
Lillie	84	85	82	83
Matao	14	14⅝	14	15
Moon Anchor	68	68½	71	71½
Pharmacist	5	6	5¼	5¾
Portland	89	89¼	89	90
Rawlings	15⅝	18	15⅝	18
Rosa	12	12¼	11⅜	12⅜
Union	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
Work	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$214,283,167
Gold reserve	181,215,680
Net silver	5,732,201
United States notes in the Treasury	80,990,785
Treasury notes of 1890	2,668,922
Total receipts this day	1,008,101
Total receipts this month	3,676,962
Total receipts this year	344,608,912
Total expenditures this day	1,485,000
Total expenditures this month	4,713,000
Total expenditures this year	352,386,195
Deposits in National banks	28,526,589
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	185,464
Government receipts, from internal revenue	298,244
Customs	690,547
Miscellaneous	24,309

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. inform holders of their receipts for preferred and common stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company that they are now prepared to issue voting trust certificates for preferred and common stock of the Erie Railroad Company in exchange for such receipts.

BRISK BIDDING FOR CARPETS.

Low Prices Prevail at the Second Day's Sale of W. & J. Sloane's Surplus Stock.

Interest in the great auction sale of W. & J. Sloane's surplus stock of carpets and rugs was apparently as keen yesterday as on the first day of the sale, and the bidding was even more brisk. The large wareroom at 37 to 41 East Eighteenth Street, was filled with buyers from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. The sale opened with moquettes, of which several different grades were offered. Bids ranged from 57½ to 65 cents per yard, the average for the day being about 61 cents. This is from ten to fifteen cents below the store selling price, but considering present trade conditions the prices obtained yesterday were regarded as satisfactory.

A large quantity of Ne Plus Ultra rugs were sold at prices ranging from $3.75 to $4.50. E rugs averaged $1.35 and J rugs averaged $2.28. Several varieties of mats were offered and eagerly bought, the average price being about 63 cents each. The Palisades carpeting brought prices a trifle lower than on Tuesday, the range being from 32 to 44, and the average being in the neighborhood of 36 cents per yard. Nearly every part of the United States was represented by the buying element, an uncommonly large proportion of the buyers being from the West. The prices were so low that almost every retail dealer in the wareroom availed himself of them and bought from one to a dozen pieces. Some good bargains were secured among the 400 lots disposed of at yesterday's sale.

A representative of the firm of W. & J. Sloane said last evening, that, although some of the prices were low, the sale was very satisfactory. Some of the buyers expressed the same opinion. David C. Litt of Carson, Pirie & Scott, who has thus far been a large buyer, remarked: "This has been a fair and satisfactory sale for every-one considered. Of course the prices are below the store selling prices, but that was to be expected under present trade conditions. Prices obtained thus far are certainly as good as could possibly be expected. We have had a pretty dull period in the carpet trade. This sale will liven matters up considerably, and it will enable the small dealers to obtain goods at prices that will leave them a good margin for profit." All grades considered, the prices of the present sale have averaged about 10 per cent. below the average ruling prices in the stores. The sale will go on to-day.

MR. DEPEW AS DEFENDANT.

Named in a Foreclosure Suit Against the West Shore Railway.

NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—Chauncey M. Depew was named as defendant in an action brought in the Chancery Court to-day by Charles S. Colton. Although Mr. Depew is named in the bill, the real defendant is the West Shore Railway Company. The action is for foreclosure of a mortgage for $17,000 made in January, 1863.

Foreclosure had been neglected for more than thirty years because the property involved was not considered valuable enough to bother about, but it is now considered very valuable. The mortgage was made by William W. Niles to Nathaniel Dole, and when Niles was subsequently adjudged a bankrupt, the defense claims that the mortgage claim was discharged. The case went over for two months.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 275—California National Bank of San Francisco, plaintiff in error, vs. Richard P. Thomas.—Submitted by Eddy Knapp, Robert Rae, and John Chetwood, Jr., for the plaintiff in error and by A. H. Ricketts for the defendant in error.

No. 276—California National Bank of San Francisco et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. T. K. Stateler et al.—Submitted by Eddy Knapp and Robert Rae for the plaintiffs in error and by Robert R. Mitchell for the defendants in error.

No. 277—Sopori Land and Mining Company, appellant, vs. the United States et al.—Continued per stipulation.

No. 278—United States, appellant, vs. the City of Albuquerque.—Continued per stipulation.

No. 516—American Loan and Trust Company, appellant, vs. Silas H. Clark et al., receivers, &c., et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska. Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for the appellant.

No. 246—Abram W. Hendry et al., appellants, vs. Ocean Steamship Company.—Argument continued by Eugene P. Carver for the appellants, by Arthur H. Russell for the appellee, and concluded by Eugene P. Carver for the appellants.

No. 247—John R. Holloway, plaintiff in error, vs. James H. Durham et al.—Argued by Fred Beall for the plaintiff in error and by Selwyn Douglas for the defendants in error.

No. 248—Kinsman & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Western Manufacturing Company.—Submitted by J. H. McIntosh for the plaintiff in error and by Walter J. Lamb for the defendant in error.

Nos. 254 and 255—Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, petitioner, vs. the Louisville Trust Company and the Louisville Banking Company.—Argument commenced by E. C. Field for the petitioner.

Call for to-day: 254, and 255, 632 and 633, 258, 259 and 760, 271, 280, 288, 289, 290, 291.

Calendars for Thursday, May 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.
48—Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik vs. Kalle & Co.
50—Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Co. vs. Stanley Cycle Co.
38—Flomerfelt vs. Newitter.
69—Thomson-Houston Elec. Co. vs. Maher.
51—Palmer vs. Yomigh.
58—Luxfer Prism Patents Co. vs. Syms.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.
98—Beard Dredging Co. vs. S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.
111—Sampson vs. S. S. Niagara.
122—Bleecker vs. S. S. Kensington.
127—Macy vs. Ferry.
86—Cambay S. S. Co. vs. Barber.
125—Gunkel vs. S. S. Seguranca.
20—Bartram vs. Bark Nineveh.
102—Jandreau vs. Witherbee.
124—Wohlke vs. Steamship New York.
126—Brooklyn and N. Y. Ferry Co. vs. Tug Fannie R. Skeen.
128—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
106—Indemnity Mutual Marine Ins. Co. vs. United Oil Co.
123—Kipp vs. Steamship Allegheny.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 1247, 145, 472, 474, 476, 477, 478, 479.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
8—People ex rel. Purtle vs. Martin.
81—Blumenthal vs. Michael.
91—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Hoyt.
92—Davidson vs. Davidson.
80—Dunham vs. Derafsmes.
97—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
98—Empire Dairy Feed Co. vs. Chatham Nat. Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Wilcox vs. Hermann.
2—Hardt vs. Levy.
3—Congell vs. Bliss.
4—Birmingham vs. Worcester Cycle Co.
5—Steinbach vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
6—Van Sicklen vs. Russell.
7—Marsden Co. vs. Laidlaw.
8—In re Bettman.
9—Toplitz vs. Levering.
10—Heydenreich vs. Lehmann.
11—Wainright vs. Seymour.
12—Williams vs. Gutering.
13—Munroe vs. Wadelfut.
14—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
15—Lindenstein vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
16—Hammel vs. Schlessner.
17—Seldner vs. O'Sullivan.
36—Hayden vs. Bates.
37—Same vs. Belding.
38—Same vs. Smith.
39—Same vs. Waldstein.
40—Blitzstein vs. Minsker Independent Benefit Assn.
41—Henry vs. Salisbury.
42—Fleischmann vs. Smith.
43—In re Merriam Co.
44—Quinn vs. Gold and Stock Tel. Co.
45—Strauss vs. Silberstein.
46—Mayor, &c., vs. Luhrs.
47—Same vs. Irwin.
48—Same vs. Wilkens.
49—Lavelle vs. Ponds.
50—Ledyard vs. Robinson.
51—Schnepel vs. Schnepel.
52—In re Globe Collecting and Reporting Co.
53—Bowen vs. Bowen.
54—Vogel vs. Levy.
55—Jameson vs. Rourke.
56—People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank.
57—Ellen vs. Hurewitz.
58—Lindinger vs. N. Y. Realty Co.
59—In re Teschner.
60—Fleischmann vs. Smith.
61—Kempner vs. Fine.
62—Butler vs. Bates.
63—Same vs. Belding.
64—Same vs. Munn.
65—Same vs. Smith.
66—Same vs. Waldstein.
67—People, &c., vs. Kilmeck.
68—De Veau vs. Herold.
69—Youngs vs. Stoddard.
70—Rhodes vs. Brush.
71—Hart vs. Lederman.
72—Harris vs. Taylor.
73—Fritch vs. Opry.
74—N. Y. News Pub. Co. vs. N. Y. Dental Parlors.
75—Doherty vs. Dennett.
18—Randle vs. Eno.
19—Shores Lumber Co. vs. Patterson.
20—In re Kappock St.
21—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
22—In re Adler.
23—Ritch vs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
24—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
25—Harlem vs. Dreyer.
26—Hastings vs. Gallagher.
27—Macdonough vs. Hayman.
28—In re Livingston.
29—In re Scharps.
30—In re Coates.
31—People, &c., vs. O'Connell.
32—Lipp vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
33—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Bendheim.
34—Greenberg vs. Heimbinder.
35—Franklin Bank Note Co. vs. Mackey.
76—Levy vs. Ehrlich.
77—People, ex rel. Remsen vs. Sohmer.
78—Heilbroun vs. Herzog.
79—Siegbert vs. Simonson.
80—Clark vs. Grening.
81—U. S. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Robinson.
82—Cohen vs. Vassiliades.
83—Ralph vs. Hubener.
84—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Mathews.
85—Hayden vs. Satterlee.
86—Same vs. Munn.
87—Same vs. Morgan.
88—Same vs. Johnson.
89—Same vs. Knowlson.
90—Same vs. Dreyer.
91—Eastman vs. Jacob.
92—Welton vs. Mutual Building Co.
93—Gans vs. Hartmann.
94—Flood vs. Shedford.
95—Sparks vs. Johnson.
96—Ryder vs. Clausen.
97—Erickson vs. Hall.
98—Brenen vs. Reid.
99—In re Lo Forte.
100—McKean vs. Nat. Life Assn.
101—Cole vs. Pakas.
102—Casserly vs. Kelley.
103—In re Adler.
104—Russell vs. Clayton.
105—People, &c., vs. Sherman Bank.
106—In re Darrow.
107—Wertheimer vs. Myers.
108—People ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coler.
109—Workum vs. Allen.
110—Same vs. Hyde.
111—Same vs. Chase.
112—Congregation of Third of St. Francis vs. Mooney.
113—Casey vs. Casey.
114—Bach vs. Hoppe.
115—Voorhees vs. Bell & Bogert Soap Co.
116—Schnitzer vs. Kurrus.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—Frank vs. Frank.
2—Colwell Lead Co. vs. Stone.
3—Todd vs. Freer.
4—Darragh vs. Ryan.
5—Rothschild vs. Rothschild.
6—Meek vs. Shaw.
Demurrers.
754—Centaur Co. vs. Pollitz.
732—Castner vs. Lockwood.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers.
6426—Same vs. same.
6669—Barrows vs. Corbin.
5940—Pugh vs. Danker.
6015—Miller vs. Miller.
6629—Wefer vs. Wefer.
6177—Beerman vs. Beerman.
6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward.
6502—Esty vs. Stoothoff.
6529—Kult vs. Nelson.
3324—Wilson vs. True.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6043—Schneider vs. Reaske.
6619—Kullo vs. Hinck.
6635—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.
6638—Palmer vs. Levy.
6712—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6482—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6322—Cannon vs. Ball.
4853—Gieseler vs. Gieseler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.
6776—Berdell vs. Tripler.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.
14258—Martin vs. Roberts.
15192—Finnegan vs. Biehl.
14288—Littman vs. The Mayor, &c.
13899—Ballin vs. Victor.
15276—Miranda vs. Larchmont Yacht Club.
12651—Barry vs. Mayor, &c.
12657—Same vs. same.
15904—Lambrecht vs. Cuthbert.
15905—Frankaw vs. same.
15983—Crowe vs. House of Good Shepherd.
16016—Clinton Bank vs. Lubetkin.
16065—Hess vs. Speidel.
12419—Gray vs. U. S. Casualty Co.
16086—Welsh vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
16087—Murbach vs. Weir.
16092—Bernheimer vs. Boas.
16097—Stewart vs. Wise.
16098—Same vs. Tim.
16102—Rizzolo vs. Erie R. R. Co.
16108—19th Ward Bank vs. Power.
16112—Stokes vs. Hoffman House.
16128—Remmer vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
16130—Kinzel vs. Sonnestrahl.
16134—Toplitz vs. Bauer.
16154—Halstead vs. Kranz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
9278—McGillen vs. Hupfel.
9432—Richardson vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
9445—Friedman vs. Havemeyer.
10600—Jacobs vs. Altman.
11540—Lehman vs. Buchner.
9669—Splint vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
9568—Taylor vs. Havens.
9644—Deeley vs. Heintz.
9023—Williams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10141—Spang vs. Patterson.
10071—Walcott vs. Nat. Phonograph Co.
10181—Stayton vs. Green.
7121—Hauck vs. Met. Traction Co.
6129—Cardonner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6918—Sternberger vs. Stein.
10046—Fleishner vs. People.
9702—Hecker vs. Callan.
3945—Black vs. Roe.
4183—Casola vs. Vasquez.
11708—Neale vs. Boyle.
11732—Davis vs. Wilson.
11749—Hubbard vs. Pick.
11767—Serre vs. Boynton.
11813—Abrams vs. Valentine.
9626—Garfield Nat. Bk. vs. Eaton.
9964—Ryker vs. Glover.
10133—Johannsen vs. Eastman Co.
9650—Bradley vs. Robinson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., X., and XI. for trial.
4268—Saffer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
9833—Shanley vs. Halpin.
9975—Westphal vs. Western Assur. Co. of Toronto.
7168—O'Shaughnessy vs. Wetergreen.
9756—Goldberger vs. Mayor, &c.
9379—Tenner vs. Hess.
10882—Nash vs. Spann.
1429—Battersby vs. Collier.
8303—Dann vs. Wormser.
9432—De Renner vs. Brown.
9728—Simpson vs. de Cordova.
10929—Flath vs. Sobel.
5765—Kiernan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10619—United Press Co. vs. N. Y. Press Co.
11806—Hall vs. Simpson.
11405—Bell vs. Vennon.
9938—Sentz vs. Betz.
9551—Engel vs. Maier.
11092—Gilman vs. Moore.
11289—Brush vs. Rinschler.
11626—Perrine vs. Lamb.
7722—Crow vs. Prague.
8997—Salle vs. Jackson.
10075—Barnes vs. Robinson.
10500—Manhattan Elec. Light Co. vs. Savarese.
10505—Foley vs. Dailey.
11142—Ladd Watch Case Co. vs. Fogel.
11199—Florman vs. Markert.
11428—Miller vs. Mallon.
1843—Hergert vs. Union Ry. Co.
2961—Colvin vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned to May 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills. Case on.
1348—Henry A. Hurlburt.
1357—Bernard D. Steiner.
Wills for Probate.
At 10 A. M.
Amelia Lampard.
Rosa Strauss.
Margaret Freeburn.
At 10:30 A. M.
Christiana Klink.
Caroline R. Thomas.
Mary O'Connor.
Charles Folsom.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.
1380—Contested will of Marie Reichler.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
3567—Kamermann vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
3383—Rottenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3306—Gluck vs. same.
4201—Bergan vs. Griffen.
4373—Hagel vs. Patterson Brothers.
4548—Wright vs. Hogel.
289—Tannenholz vs. Rutenberg.
473—Hamburg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
474—Lake vs. same.
3788—Pitulkopf vs. Koch.
1120—Eisner vs. Grossman.
577—Reed vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4801—Rosenberg vs. Ansbacher.
4802—Mayer vs. same.
526—Wolff vs. Galligan.
500—Brown vs. Crow.
431—Wieler vs. Tamsen.
511—Ansorge vs. Schwartz.
525—Phillips vs. Rochholtz.
3660—Weinberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4401—Neuir vs. Looschen.
4618—Bloom vs. Kempner.
4921—Lanahan vs. Boera.
644—Bueb vs. Gerarty.
928—Spillane vs. Eastman's Co.
931—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
934—Goodman vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
937—Clary vs. Tripler.
3453½—Higgins vs. John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.
1078—Bonino vs. Curiono.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
335—Ryer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
1027—Fink vs. Kerr.
774—Graef vs. Brown.
961—Golden vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
460—Dolan vs. Duffy.
847—Lewis vs. Donohue.
816—Hass vs. Luey.
963—Schrinken vs. Baron S. S. Co.
707—Specht vs. Sessler.
616—Harrington vs. Rice.
745—Bell vs. Gordon.
589—Mahlberg vs. Man. Realty Co.
643—Weil vs. Sweeney.
1073—Spanga vs. Sollinger.
2513—Stewart vs. Bunker.
694—Meyer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
743—Sommer vs. Adler.
634—O'Reilly vs. Garrick.
761—Hulbert vs. McCreevy.
831—Walkenburg vs. Goldsmith.
611—Cochran vs. Murphy.
626—Glenn vs. Spaulding.
627—De Castro vs. Jarvanillo.
629—Kentschbach vs. O'Meagher.
630—Ingersoll vs. Garsen.
631—Liebenguth vs. Straub.
632—Valleus vs. Michaels.
633—Halprowitz vs. D. D. E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
637—Beck vs. Perrine.
639—Keim vs. Hesse.
640—Corning vs. Radley.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
4477—Eastern Brewing Co. vs. Schleipstein.
4865—Miller vs. Ames.
4514—G. F. Blake Mfg. Co. vs. Seitz.
4890—Auditorium Hotel Co. vs. Brackett.
4648—Hy. Huber Co. vs. Daiker.
4772—Klezman vs. Grossman.
4569—Hunter vs. Taylor.
4892—Weber vs. Masemann.
4737—G. F. Haulenback Adv. Co. vs. November.
4856—Philip Sommer Glass Co. vs. Hoffstadt.
4466—Hamilton vs. Lederer.
4881—Carmer vs. Stone.
4880—Porter vs. Arnold.
3492—Ryan vs. Le Galley.
4926—Steindler vs. Hawkes.
4909—Heimerdinger vs. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.
4820—Zoccola vs. Biom.
4940—Jonas vs. McGovern.
4941—Same vs. same.
4942—Same vs. same.
4872—Seaman vs. Murtha.
4444—Berardini vs. Pellidoni.
4866—Carstairs vs. Barrett.
2503—Farley vs. Trecher.
4523—Ry. Adv. Co. vs. Sire.
4950—Koehler vs. Norton.
4905—Bendheim vs. Stevens.
3860—Freund vs. Kaplan.
4958—Clapp vs. Campbell.
4354—Urbansky vs. Ormsted.
3969—Kregel vs. Kregel.
4797—Conklin vs. Fralick.
4922—Fraser vs. Alpha Combined Mfg. & H. Co.
4911—Heimerdinger vs. Sanderson.
4204—Bushe vs. Curtis.
4151—Bernstein vs. Hipolstiner.
4156—Reiss vs. Loensohn.
4973—Crouse vs. Trayer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.
1—John J. Dunn.
2—Edward Donnelly.
3—John Doyle.
4—John Coloe.
5—Patrick Coleman.
6—Adolph Brand.
7—Martin Boyle.
8—Peter Adler.
9—John Ahern.
10—John Arfman.
11—Michael Bannon.
12—Michael B. Brennan.
13—John Godfrey.
14—Charles Hechinger.
15—Thomas Beaman.
16—John Bitter.
17—George H. Bennett.
18—Patrick Baxter.
19—Frank Cako.
20—Daniel Cashman.
21—James Conaghan.
22—Martin J. Doyle.
23—Thomas Darcy.
24—Peter Donohue.
25—Giovani Columbara.
26—Patrick W. Diskin.
27—Edward Denechand.
28—Bartholomew Bertini. Luigi Rowai. Epolito Andrienne.
29—Edward R. Billings.
30—Peter Campbell.
31—William Brennan.
32—John Connor.
33—George Creane.
34—Salvini Bolotto.
35—James Carney.
36—George Buhler.
37—John Brady.
38—Charles Gries.
39—John Healey.
40—John J. Hekler.
41—Edward F. Hayes.
42—Edward Hanson.
43—Joseph C. Egan.
44—Chin Foo.
45—Patrick Foster.
46—William P. Fitzgerald.
47—Louis Engel.
48—Neuman Frankel.
49—Louis Fairfax.
50—Michael Flannigan.
51—Thomas Finnegan.
52—Manuel Filipe.
53—Thomas Fitzgerald.
54—Peter Campbell.
55—William Gowrie.
56—Robert Geyer.
57—Kate Gilbert.
58—Adam Gebhardt.
59—Patrick Griffin.
60—Charles Graban.
61—Joseph Flynn.
62—Frederick Hettinger.
63—Henry Hegermann.
64—Edward Hauck.
65—Bertha Hermann.
66—Henry Herbtz.
67—William D. Herzog.
68—Gustave Herzog.
69—Michael Hines.
70—Patrick Hughes.
71—Patrick Harrison.
72—Isaac Herschhorn.
73—Frank Hawkinson.
74—Barbara Halabek.
75—Joseph Branigan.
76—Edward Roach. Daniel Lawrence.
77—Mamie Mitchell.
78—Frederick Moore.
79—John Thomas. John Callahan. Louis Marten.
80—Henry B. Schofield.
81—Benjamin Collyer.
82—Patrick Rodden.
83—Edward Quintern.
Pleadings.
1—Victor Kratky.
2—John Miller.
3—Charles Smith.
4—Frank Muller.
5—John Norton.
6—Arthur Butcher.
7—Frank Smyth.
8—May Stanley.
9—Frank Lux.
10—Emma Foote.
11—Samuel Koller.
12—John D. Murphy.
13—Joseph Petro.
14—Charles Walker.
15—John A. Bechtel.
16—James Farnan.
17—John Smith. Samuel Morris.
18—James B. Parks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.
1—Samuel Tarlarsky.
2—Harry McGinn.
3—Lawrence Ferrone.
4—Raphael Ventariers.
5—Louis Silverstone.
6—Samuel Mahoney. Harry J. Tierney.
7—Thomas Porter.
8—Herman Rand.
9—John M. Callahan.
10—James Byrnes. Leon Galloway.
11—Hugh Hayden.
12—Rocco Carnevali.
13—James Twohey.
14—Wolf X. Yucker.
15—Andrew Sweeney. John J. Crinion.
16—Robert Dolan.
17—Antonio Fasanella.
18—Alexander Merculiano.
19—Hugh Hayden. John Miller. Edward O'Rourke.
20—Susie Russell.
21—Max K. Kaufman.
22—Solomon Burmuth. Jonas Gartenlaub.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and McCann for the People.
1—Walter C. Harvey.
2—Frederick Schumacher.
3—Albert Sommer.
4—William E. Forest.
5—William Barden. James Fitzhugh. John J. Cunningham.
6—John J. Bahler.
7—Paulo Santorasino.
8—Samuel Smith.
9—Giuseppe Collogerio.
10—Patrick O'Hara.
11—John Dillon.
12—Herman Pincus.
13—Abram Sneider.
14—Giuseppe Le Barbay.
15—Frank Carrigallo.
16—Frank Whittaker.
17—David White.
18—Isidore Sommerfield.
19—James McCann.
20—Frank Brann.
21—Mamie Fisher.
22—Franklin Brown.
23—Kessel Salzman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.
1—James Carroll.
2—Henry Stanton.
3—Frank Miller.
4—Harry Camp, alias Henry Babcock.
5—John Moran, William Carroll.
6—James Kelly.
7—John B. Davis.
8—Charles Reinhardt.
9—Jacob Kuntz.
10—Henry Phillips.
11—Rosario Ferlitto.
12—Rosario Ferlitto.
13—Rosario Ferlitto.
14—Gussie Smith.
15—Eugene Ryan.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.
129—Clapp vs. Nichols.
208—Hansen vs. Nassau R. R.
224—Underhill vs. Phillips.
231—Poulsen vs. Nassau R. R.
184—Hart vs. City of Brooklyn.
200—Diel vs. Zeltner Brewing Co.
219—Ryder vs. Dykes.
128—Rau vs. York.
124—Carey vs. Wurster.
238—Ulma vs. Bennett.
239—Clapp vs. Guy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—Garretson, J.
464—Brown vs. Dennison.
262—Kissam vs. Nichols.
483—Kah vs. Thornton.
555—Ruet vs. Ruet.
490—Grover vs. McPhee.
514—Pearce, (No. 6,) vs. Hine et al.
515—Pearce, (No. 7,) vs. Hine et al.
516—Pearce, (No. 8,) vs. Hine et al.
517—Pearce, (No. 9,) vs. Hine et al.
518—Pierce, (No. 10,) vs. Hine et al.
519—McNamara vs. Conlay.
520—Burrell vs. Brokaw.
521—Burtis vs. Evald et al.
522—Kimball vs. Beyer.
523—Schirrmeister vs. Ravella.
524—Nassau Nat. Bank of Brooklyn vs. Ryan.
525—Allin vs. Booraem.
526—Same vs. same.
527—Nassau Nat. Bank of B'klyn vs. Ryan.
528—Hunter vs. Koch.
529—Glaser vs. Morris.
530—Rogers vs. Dalzell.
531—Lynch vs. Duckworth.
532—Martinez vs. City of New York.
533—Bertina vs. Bertina et al.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J.
4554—Behrens vs. Apfel et al.
2676—Punch vs. Nassau R. R.
3918—Kennelly vs. Nassau R. R.
5311—Smith vs. Outwater.
4094—Non-Electric Co. vs. Peabody.
3602-3604—Ingraham vs. Brook. H. R. R.
3405—McNamara vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
4067—Reiss vs. Landgraff.
2775—O'Mara vs. Colyer Brothers' Lighterage.
4508—Mahoney vs. Hendrickson.
2996—Downs vs. Elmira Bridge Co.
3510—Praeger vs. B., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
3875—Taylor vs. Roe.
5142—Gen. Electric Co. vs. Nas. R. R. et al.
3859-3860—Nichols vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
4341—Cogswell vs. Satterlee et al.
4409—Gibbons vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
4214—Townsend vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
4884—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
5010—Volkommen vs. Nassau R. R.
2890—Flack vs. Nassau R. R.
650—Kaiser vs. Latimer.
2855—Renicke vs. Von Glahn.
3842—Munier vs. Cosgrove.
4812—Baker vs. Sun Pub. Co.
4097—Mahon vs. Nassau R. R.
5097—Rinik vs. Bunker.
5070—Kolling vs. Beebe.
3029—Lehtiner vs. Nassau R. R.
4850—Lambrecht vs. Schultz et al.
1134—Gleeson vs. South Brooklyn R. R. & Term. Co.
3304—Ennis vs. Frost.
4808—Elliott vs. Davidson.
2960—Papia vs. Rea.
4525—Rollins vs. Br'klyn H. R. R.
3611—McDermott vs. Brook. H. R. R.
4511—Beardsley vs. Met. Street R. R.
4938—Ryan vs. Klots et al.
4834—Bachrach vs. Berman.
2246—Scholes vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4429—Stuart vs. Christian.
1640—Covington vs. Olmstead.
2886—Merrick vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
2212—Raymond vs. Vandall.
4677—Niblo vs. Abrahams.
4836—Groves vs. McMonegal.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Room 7, County Court House.
506—Carey vs. B'klyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.
507—Lott vs. Nassau El. R. R.
551—King vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
552—King vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
553—O'Brien vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
600—Kohmuer vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

John O'Neil, receiving; John Kelly, Eugene Kennedy, Peter Canavero, burglary; Frank Gaffney, assault; John Savage, Harry Harris, Henry Brown, Michael Haggerty, Jerome Herron, and George Neogro, burglary.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accountings of Augustus McCafferty, Michael J. Garry, William H. Caulfield, Anderson Colwell, Theron S. Knapp, Hiram G. Combes, Marie Hague, Nancy E. Palmer, Isabella Farrell, Joseph Boylan, Anton P. Balling, Annie M. Phillips, Patrick H. O'Hara, Martin Hanson, Cornelia Weekes, Herman Kornahrens, Julius Meseritz, Simon Rapelye, John C. Knox, August A. Jeannot, and Harriet Clinton. The estate of Rosanna Coyle, Margaret M. Farrell, Smith Powell, Annie M. Wheeler, Augustus Schwerter, and William S. Winsor; Elizabeth Chapman, (May 12.) The administration of Elizabeth Werner, James McCarty, and Sarah Hobey. The guardianship of Adolph Norden. The transfer tax of Joel D. Cornell, Henry Weller, Margaret Young, Rebecca D. Eldredge, William H. Monell, Sarah M. McBride, Mary J. Oates, Irene Egan, and Mary V. S. Walbridge.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Flour in fair demand; firm. No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.10; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.05@$1.17; No. 2 red, $1.21½@$1.30; No. 2 corn, 33⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 34@34¼c; No. 2 oats, 30@30½c; No. 2 white, 32½@33c; No. 3 white, 31½@32¼c; No. 2 rye, 64½@65c; No. 2 barley, 42@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.34½@$1.35; prime timothy seed, $2.60@$2.75; mess pork, per bbl, $11.10@$11.15; lard, per 100 lb, $5.90@$5.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.40@$5.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 6@6½c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

Wheat and Flour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 4.—May, $1.20⅞; July, $1.19; September, 82¼c; No. 1 hard, $1.23⅛; No. 1 Northern, $1.21⅛.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.—No. 1 Northern, $1.19; No. 2 Northern, $1.13; July, $1.19; May, $1.19.

DULUTH, May 4.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.28; May, $1.27; July, $1.21; September, 84¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 4.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Extra India mess, 76s 3d; prime mess, 70s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 55s; prime mess, medium, Western, 52s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 35 to 38 lb, 35s 6d; short clear backs, 10 to 16 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 34s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 30s 3d. Tallow—Prime city, 21s.

NAVAL STORES.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 4.—Spirits turpentine, 20c. Resin, A, B, C, D, E, $1.10; F, $1.15; G $1.25; H, K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.65; WG, $1.70; WW, $1.80.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 4.—Spirits turpentine, 26@26½c. Resin, $1 and $1.15. Crude turpentine firm, $1.25, $1.80, and $1.90.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 4.—Turpentine quiet. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.40@$5.15; oxen and stags, $3.25@$4.55; bulls, $3.50@$4.15; cows, $2.10@$4. CALVES—Veals, $3.50@$5.25; choice, $5.40@$5.60; city dressed, 7½@9c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $4@$4.85; clipped do, $3.50@$4.25; unshorn lambs, $5.50@$6.15; clipped do, $4.60@$5.40; Spring lambs, $6.50@$6.75; by the head, $2@$4.50 each. HOGS—$4.10@$4.35.

Robbers at Rutgers College.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 4.—John Thomas, night watchman in Winant's dormitory, Rutgers College, heard a sound of breaking glass in the dining room early this morning, and found a man prowling about in his stocking feet. The intruder was knocked down, and Thomas fell on him, shouting for aid. The studens rushed down stairs, and the prisoner was found to be a German, who refused to give his name. Another intruder was seen running across the campus, but he escaped. The prisoner was committed to jail. Nothing was missing from the dormitory. It is believed that the men expected to find silverware there.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES LOWER.

Panic in Rates Increases, and the Bottom Seems to Have Been Reached.

The demoralization among the fire insurance companies regarding rates of premium was heightened yesterday by a further drop. Several underwriters said last night that it had been the most trying day yet. The opinion was generally expressed, however, that the force of the panic was nearly spent, rates now having reached what seemed to be bedrock. A clothing "target" risk was placed at 25 cents for one year. One fire-proof building was generally offered at 10 cents for five years.

A prominent manager said last night that the worst of the panic ought to end with this week. The rates on storage stores were being held largely at 20 cents, and stores, possessing automatic alarms, at 18 cents—a 50 per cent. reduction from the rate demanded previous to the disruption of the Tariff Association last Friday.

He stated further that the great bulk of insurable value in the metropolitan district had been replaced at the panic rates, so that, after this week, there was little prospect for good business, unless the Spanish war should end quickly and bring a business boom, increasing thereby the amount of stock carried by merchants or stored in warehouses.

There is a strong probability that in the next few days a general but informal agreement would be reached among the larger companies to pay not over 25 per cent. in brokerage on any risk, whatever its character.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Aetna Indemnity Company of Hartford has been admitted to Minnesota.

The Sun Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New Orleans has been licensed to do business in the State of Indiana.

W. D. Middleton & Co. of Charleston, S. C., have been appointed agents of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The third meeting of the Institute of American Marine Underwriters has been postponed one week, and will now be held May 12.

The conference of liability managers, which has been in session in this city for the past ten days, is expected to reach an adjournment to-day.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford has paid the claim for back taxes made against it by Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department.

The Trustees of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany have voted to bid for $250,000 worth of United States bonds in the event of a bond issue to meet the expenses of the present Spanish war.

Weed & Kennedy have appointed Harrison R. Parks of Dallas, Texas, General Agent for their Southwestern Department, representing the Helvetia, Svea, Baloise, and Netherlands, for the States of Texas and Arkansas.

A member of the special committee, appointed to wind up the affairs of the Tariff Association, said yesterday that the final assessment upon the companies for the purpose of liquidating all obligations of the association would be very light.

Practically all the life insurance offices were closed yesterday on account of it being Charter Day. Many fire offices remained open because of the present condition of rates and a heavy business was done everywhere. The marine offices were all closed.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Southeastern Tariff Association (fire underwriters) began its sessions yesterday at Old Point Comfort, Va. President S. Y. Tupper delivered an address on the general conditions of the Southern fire insurance field. The number of New York underwriters who customarily attend these meetings was greatly reduced this year because of the local rate war in the metropolitan district, which is demanding their closest attention.

Long Island Doctor Wins a Suit.

GLEN COVE, L. I., May 4.—Dr. William E. Foster last night obtained a verdict against Frank Walter, son-in-law of John Duryea. In February last the doctor was called to attend a child of Walter's that had a sore throat which developed into diphtheria. Walter did not want the case reported, but as Dr. Foster did so, his services were dispensed with, and Dr. Zabriskie was placed in charge of the case. The child died two days later, and upon Walter's refusal to pay for his services Dr. Foster brought suit, and was awarded a verdict for the full amount.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building,
New York, April 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company
DIVIDEND NO. 58.

A quarterly dividend (No. 58) of one per cent. will be paid by check mailed to stockholders, May 16, 1898, that are of record at noon, May 7, on account of the dividend and annual meeting. The stock books will be closed at noon, May 7, and opened on WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1898.
(2) CHAS. A. GRANT, Treasurer.

The People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on May 25th, 1898. The transfer books will close in New York on May 14th, 1898, at 12 M., and will reopen May 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY,
Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, April 22, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo.
Transfer books will close this day, and reopen May 9, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, March 28, 1898.
The Transfer Books of this company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 4th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 6th day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New York, March 28, 1898.
The Stock Transfer Books of this company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April, (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 6th day of May next.
D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

Twenty-third Ward Bank,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND 135TH ST.
New York, April 25, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday evening, May 10, 1898.
The polls will be open from 8 until 9 P. M.
Transfer books will close May 6 and reopen May 11. GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 25, 1898.
The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on Thursday, May 5, from 12 to 2 P. M.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking House, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, on Monday, May 9, 1898, at 12 o'clock.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute May 5, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

A CHICAGO FACTORY BURNED.

Losses Amount to $250,000, and Many Persons Were Injured.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Armour's glue factory, Thirty-first and Benson Streets, was in danger of being burned for half an hour this afternoon. The flames were checked with the destruction of the felt works and curled-hair building, entailing a loss of probably $250,000, without reaching the ammonia plant or glue works, both of which were in great danger.

A panic among the hundred employés of the felt works, where the fire originated, resulted in a dozen persons jumping out of the second-story windows, some being badly bruised, but none was seriously injured. The origin of the fire is not known.

Serious Stabbing at South Amboy.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., May 4.—John Levy this morning quarreled with John Johnson in the street and stabbed Johnson in the breast, inflicting a wound which it is thought will prove fatal, as the knife penetrated the lung. Levy was arrested and held to await the result of Johnson's injuries.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

For the Summer months can be had

AT MODERATE COST

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below, the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway and Ferry offices giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, 31st.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent,
56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,

WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.

PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH

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HOTEL IMPERIAL,
BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

WARM SPRINGS,

Bath County, Virginia,

are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

LAUREL IN THE PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey,

OPEN UNTIL MAY 12TH.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

Mr. P. CHEVALLIER, Auctioneer, 10 rue Grange Batéliere, Paris, assisted by M. N. G. Petit, Allard & Noel, Féral & Mannheim, experts, will sell by public auction, in Paris, at the Galerie G. Petit, 8 rue de Seze, on 14, 16 and 17 May, THE IMPORTANT COLLECTION of the LATE M. G.........., comprising MODERN PAINTINGS: Works by Corot, Decamps, Detaille, Diaz, J. Dupré, Fortuny, Gerome, Heilbuth, Leys, J. F. Millet, Th. Rousseau, Troyon, Vollon, Ziem, &c. OLD PAINTINGS by Bellini, Breughel, Cranach, Cuyp, Hobbema, Happner, de Keyser, Rubens, Ruysdael, Téniers, &c. Objects of Art and Curiosities. Catalogues deposited at the principal picture merchants of New York.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, Louis Lévy, Auctioneer, will sell this day at 9 o'clock at Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th Street, the fixtures, furniture, and chattels of a boarding house, by order of mortgagee.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid; best personal reference. Call at present employer's, 41 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl; willing to learn waiting. Call, between 10:30 and 1 o'clock, Brown, 115 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do sewing; private family; six years' city reference. 306 West 19th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable woman who thoroughly understands all kinds of first-class cooking; in small family; wages, $35 to $40; first-class city references. 653 9th Av.; ring McGregor's bell.

COOK.—By a Chinaman as first-class cook in a private family; city or country; capable of taking full charge of kitchen. C. Tong, 111 West 15th St., rear.

COOK.—By a young woman; good plain cook; assist at washing; willing and obliging; six years' reference; city or country. 308 East 82d St. Ring once.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook; good reference. B., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent reference. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best reference. C., Box 828, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By thoroughly first-class cook; economical; good manager. 250 West 72d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; best of city reference. 771 Madison Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable dressmaker in all branches; lowest prices; on shortest notice; evening and ball gowns; out by day. 162 East 82d St. Budden.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker to go out by day; terms reasonable. Alice Hall, 109 West 104th St.; (formerly Broadway.)

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French maid; good hairdresser; first-class seamstress; in a Christian family; no objection to travel; best references. C., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a young girl as lady's maid or maid to grown children; kind, willing, and obliging; best personal reference. 101 5th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; shirts, collars, and cuffs; willing and obliging; best personal references. 38 East 70th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant woman as experienced laundress; thoroughly competent; private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by day; does shirts, cuffs, collars, housecleaning. 232 East 74th St. Clark.

LAUNDRESS.—As head laundress or to do washing of small family; first-class references. 636 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress; last employer can be seen; best city references. J. N., 221 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in a private family; reference from present employer. 38 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day; all kinds of fine work; city reference. Sullivan, 319 East 57th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—As first-class nurse to infant or growing children; reference. Walsh, 325 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By young Irish girl to take care of children; willing. Call, forenoon, at 562 3d Av. Alexander's bell; no cards.

NURSE.—Competent to take full charge of infant from birth; good city reference. 302 2d Av., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent, middle-aged German as infant's or child's nurse; prefers country; in American family. Call, for two days, L. L., 311 East 86th St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to recommend an excellent German nurse for small child or invalid lady. 209 Boulevard.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; several years' personal city reference; objection to traveling. 2 East 56th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 352 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—As seamstress and chambermaid by young Swedish girl; good references. 206 West 17th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an experienced and trustworthy man; in private family; thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended by present employer. Butler, 22 East 32d St.

BUTLER, &c.—By an Englishman, aged 25, height, 5 feet 10 inches, as butler or valet; personal reference if required. J. R., 763 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; single; best city references; city or country. Butler, care Mrs. Goslin, 306 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced butler; best of references; moderate wages. G. B., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Swede; thoroughly competent; private family; personal references; present employer can be seen. 36 West 52d St.

BUTLER.—French-Swiss; age 45; first-class city reference. 240 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes position for butler. J. W., 5 West 34th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER. — Trustworthy couple; care of house during Summer; six years' reference. J. Franke, 335 East 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a respectable man; thoroughly experienced in all his duties; strictly temperate; careful city driver; first-class reference. C., Box 819 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By Swede, (36;) experienced driver; family going abroad; five years' reference from last employer; present can be seen. Bell, 111 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; 26; no family; country preferred; thoroughly competent; sober, honest, neat, willing, obliging; three years' best reference. Coachman, Box 4, 239 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. Beals, 184 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—Fourteen years' best city reference; married; no incumbrance. L., 186 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—City or country; 10 years' reference. Times, Box 70, 1,242 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an active, working gardener; married; thoroughly experienced in growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, under glass and otherwise. For further information address H., Box 136 New Brunswick, N. J.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; no children; 32 years old; understands gardening and the care of horses, cows, and poultry; wife will do cooking; first-class workman; A1 references. Lock Box 1,331, Ansonia, Conn.

GARDENER.—Danish; understands horses, carriages, and general work; very good references. 8 State St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By sober, willing, reliable man; one year in this country; best of reference. W., Box 304, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Experienced in his duties; disengaged; willing and obliging; country; city reference. R. F., 89 7th Av.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; good reference. Langton, 19 Morton St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a colored man; generally useful; good worker; reference from present employer; city or country. Jackson, 48 West 34th St.

Valets.

VALET, BUTLER, or SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; understands shaving and massage; city references. W. F., Box 320, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VALET.—By a young French Swiss as valet in a private family traveling in Europe; good reference. A. M., care of janitor, 100 West 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION, &c.—By an educated man; excellent masseur; as companion or caretaker of gentleman. Address Dr. E. Guernsey, 180 West 59th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Cook; must be first-class in every detail and come well recommended. B. B. E., 871 Park Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

WANTED—Boy in law office. Address, stating experience. N. N., Box 212, Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE ENGERT, plaintiff, against JOHN J. CONNOR and BARNETT WEINBERG, defendants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE ENGERT, John J. Connor, and Barnett Weinberg, copartners under the firm name of Engert, Connor & Company, heretofore existing and lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed permanent receiver of the said copartnership, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, No. 309 Broadway in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June, 1898.—Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, March 15, 1898. SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Receiver.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. mh17-1aw8wTh.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjoining bath to two gentlemen; house near 83d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

INSTRUCTION.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CLARENCE W. GAYLOR and Mary E. Gaylor, his wife; John S. Davenport, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Clarence W. Gaylor; William Seitz, (widower;) William Seitz, Junior; Frank Raub, individually and as trustee under a certain declaration or agreement dated June 23, 1897; Frederick Miller, Charles A. Billings, individually and as trustee under a certain declaration or agreement dated January 25, 1897; Mortimer M. Thiese or Theise, Emma Hassinger, John D. Hassinger, James F. J. Gavigan, individually and as trustee under a certain agreement between said James F. J. Gavigan and Emma Hassinger and others, dated August 23, 1897; James M. Fraser, Adam P. Dienst and Henry Seib, composing the firm of A. P. Dienst and Company; The Grand Rapids School Furniture Company, Jacob Herb, The Muscatine Sash and Door Company, The J. B. Allfree Manufacturing Company, John Doscher, William Meyer, Andrew Low, George M. Flogaus, Joseph J. White, and John J. Ryan, composing the firm of White and Ryan; Edward Maher and James Flockhart, composing the firm of Maher and Flockhart; Ernest J. Jaekel and George Jaekel, composing the firm of Jaekel and Company; Vermont Marble Company; Jacob Ringle and Son, White Fire Proof Construction Company, The Ideal Electric Corporation, The Excelsior Terra Cotta Company, William H. McCord, John J. Bell, Rudolph Seus and Edward Fredrick, composing the firm of Seus and Fredrick; City Fire Proofing Company, Theodore Meyer, Carl Keiser, Albert Tetzel, The Henry C. Miner Lithographing Company, and Ascher Osterman, defendants.—Amended summons:

To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 4th, 1898.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, New York City.

To The J. B. Allfree Manufacturing Company, The Muscatine Sash and Door Company, Edward Maher, James Flockhart, Ernest J. Jaekel, and George Jaekel, defendants above named: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of March, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House in said County of New York.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
mh31-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—NEW YORK COUNTY.—MICHAEL C. ALLEN and JOHN E. SAVACOOL, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL H. VANDERBEEK, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

LEWIS H. ALLEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Samuel H. Vanderbeek: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York.

LEWIS H. ALLEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh30-1aw6wW.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-1aw6mW&je1

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh.

HILGENBERG, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Voelker, individually and as co-administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of WILLIAM HILGENBERG, deceased; Katharina Voelker, and John Hilgenberg, and to Augustus L. Apelles and Gottlieb Kappler as sureties in the official bond of the administratrices herein, and to all persons interested in the estate of William Hilgenberg, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the separate account of proceedings of Gertrude Faust, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

N. HENRY W. SCHUTT, Attorney for Adm'x, 229 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ap14-1aw6wTh

TRADE
RIPANS TABULES
MARK
RIPANS

The Secretary of a Woman's Missionary Society in Brooklyn writes: "Your generous contribution of Ripans Tabules to our fair arrived in good season. Two of the workers at the fair who were afflicted with tired headaches tested the 'Tabules' with great success, and will be their firm advocates in the future."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.
ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-1aw6mTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-1aw6mTh

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-1aw6mTh

LIPMAN, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frances K. Lipman, individually and as executrix of Julius Lipman, deceased, and as general guardian of Ethel and Ilma Lipman; Lily Lipman, Ethel Lipman, Ilma Lipman, managers of Mt. Sinai Hospital of the City of New York, managers of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids of the City of New York, managers of the United Hebrew Charities, New York City; Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, E. A. Jacob, Isaac Marx, Flora Lagowitz, Standard Gas Light Co., Henry Steinbach, John H. Jones, Samuel Johnson, Dr. A. Jacobi, Mary Meissel, Rosendale & Hessberg, Bowery Bank of New York, Thos. L. Hamilton & Sons, William Cohen, Mitchell Vance Company, Dr. J. L. Morrill, J. Jungman, Asbury Park Harness Co., Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., Consolidated Gas Co., Park & Tilford, Dr. E. Strauss, J. M. Thorburn, Andrew Taylor, Charles Gouldy, Berrang & Zacharias, H. Paul, B. F. Vineburg, D. & C. E. Dunham, Dr. Francis Delafield, Consolidated Gas Co., J. L. Mott Iron Works, Henry Pittenger, A. S. D. Leigh, F. B. Bradley & Co., Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, Edwards & Company, Hotel Balmoral, James Casner estate, Frank A. Sofield, L. Hart, Typewriter Inspection Co., W. and J. Sloane, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS LIPMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Simon Arendt, Caesar Casper, and Abraham Cohen as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

RANSOM & RANSOM, Attys. for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh31-1aw6wTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-1aw6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh.

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 148 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-1aw6mTh

THOMPSON, MARY J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Thompson, Ella T. Teagle, J. Frank Thompson, Margaret Smiley, Eliza Willard, John Marshall, William Marshall, James Marshall, Catherin Hayes, Eliza Bushley, J. Leslie Thompson, George W. Thompson, Mathilda Donohue, Anna Graham, and William M. Hoes, Public Administrator in the City of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding letters of administration on the estate of MARY J. THOMPSON, deceased, to the Public Administrator in the City of New York, or to some other competent person, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap7-1aw6wT&my19

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 258 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse..Tues., May 10, 10 AM	
Lahn, Tu., May 17, Noon	Kai. W. d. G., June 7, 9 AM
K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM	K. F'drich, June 21, 8 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM	Saale, Sat., June 11, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen..............Thursday, May 5, 2 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse..Thursday, May 19, 2 P. M.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda......May 7, 2 PM	Werra.....May 28, 10 AM
Ems......May 14, 10 AM	Kai. W. II..June 4, 2 PM
Aller.......May 21, 2 PM	Fulda...June 11, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM	A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, May 7, 4 P M	Palatia, May 21, 4 P M
Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon	Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.

Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Noordland........May 11	Westernland.....June 1
Friesland..........May 18	Kensington.......June 8
Southwark.........May 25	*Berlin.............June 11
*Chester...........May 28	Noordland.........June 15

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, May 11, Noon	Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon	Majestic, June 15, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon	Germanic, June 22, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon	Teutonic, June 29, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate, $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MASSACHUSETTS	May 7
MANITOBA	May 14
MINNEWASKA	May 21
MOHAWK	May 28
MOBILE	June 4

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Werkendam.........Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.

THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM,
FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat., May 14, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Bourgogne....May 7	La Bretagne.......May 28
La Touraine.......May 14	La Bourgogne.....June 4
La Gascogne......May 21	La Touraine.......June 11

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, May 7, 2 PM	Campania, May 21, 2 PM
Servia, May 10, 10 AM	Aurania, May 24, 9 AM
Etruria, May 14, 10 AM	Umbria, May 28, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

GAELIC, via Honolulu	May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu	May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu	May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	June 18, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Delaware, Friday, May 6	Algonquin, Tues., May 10
*Pawnee, Mon., May 9	Seminole, Fri., May 13

*Steamer May 9 to Jacksonville direct.)

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M. Descriptive literature free upon application.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT
IN MANY THOUSANDS OF THE BEST HOMES IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN THE NEW YORK TIMES IS THE ONLY MORNING NEWSPAPER ADMITTED.
THE NEW YORK TIMES

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, May 14, Noon	Anchoria, May 28, Noon
Ethiopia, May 21, Noon	Furnessia, June 18, Noon

City of Rome, June 4 and July 2.

Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.

Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.

Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto, 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily —24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily —Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sundays,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company will call for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †8:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) *4:55 P. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way; 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Pittsburg, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:29, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10.00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:35, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:35 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

Cuba Limited

VIA
PENNSYLVANIA R. R.,
ATLANTIC COAST LINE
AND

PLANT SYSTEM

Lv.	NEW YORK	9.20 A. M.
"	WASHINGTON	3.46 P. M.
"	Richmond	7.30 P. M.
Ar.	Charleston	6.13 A. M.
"	Savannah	8.15 A. M.
"	Tampa	7.55 P. M.
"	Port Tampa	8.30 P. M.
Lv.	Port Tampa	9.00 P. M.
	(MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.)	
Ar.	Key West	3.00 P. M.

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ARCHBISHOP'S JUBILEE

Celebration of the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan's Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

IMPRESSIVE CHURCH SERVICE

Many Thousands of Enthusiastic Catholics Fill and Surround St. Patrick's Cathedral—Procession of 500 Clergymen—An Afternoon Banquet.

Imposing as was the spectacle and the service in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday forenoon in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration as a Bishop of the Most Reverend Michael Augustine Corrigan, now Archbishop of New York, the great popular demonstration in the streets surrounding the Cathedral was not less significant and flattering. While the big church was filled to its utmost capacity, fully 10,000 persons assembled in the adjacent streets, and viewed with eager enthusiasm the procession of distinguished Catholic clergymen as it moved slowly along the sidewalk from the archiepiscopal residence to the main entrance of the church. Various detachments of Catholic school cadets in handsome uniforms acted as a guard of honor.

An enormous American flag was stretched between the two towers of the Cathedral, and an elaborate device formed by the National colors was arranged over the central doorway. Smaller flags fluttered from the front and sides of the church, and also from the windows of the archiepiscopal residence and the rectory. This profuse display of the red, white, and blue stirred the patriotic spirit of the waiting crowds, and frequent cheers arose. Although the great throng in the streets was an orderly one, a large force of policemen was required to keep the carriageways and the approaches to the church doors open.

Chimes During the March.

As the procession which escorted Archbishop Corrigan from his palace into the cathedral started the silver chimes rang "A Hymn to St. Joseph." This was about 10:15 A. M. The procession passed between lines of the uniformed cadets of St. John's, Fordham, and St. Francis Xavier's Colleges and the De La Salle Institute. It presented a picturesque and impressive appearance, the advance guard of children being especially attractive. A large number of altar boys preceded the chancel choir, and next came the seminarians from Dunwoodie Seminary, followed by the junior clergy and members of the different religious orders, including the Dominicans, Franciscans, Redemptorists, Jesuits, and Capuchins, all in their distinctive robes and hoods of dark brown, purple, crimson, or black. After the rectors of the various Roman Catholic churches in this diocese came Mgrs. Doane, McNamara, Moran, O'Reilly, Conaty, Seton, Mooney, McGuinness, Sbaretti, Duffy, and Kennedy.

The mitred abbots and the Bishops came next, forming a guard of honor for the Archbishops. Of the Bishops there were the Right Revs. Quigley, Farley, McDonnell, Gabriels, Ludden, McQuaid, Wigger, Maes, Horstman, Burke, and McFaul. Immediately behind the Bishops were Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Archbishop Williams of Boston, Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans, and Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate. Then came Archbishop Corrigan in full pontifical robes, accompanied by the deacons of the mass, the Rev. Fathers Brann and Kearney. The superb vestments worn by Archbishop Corrigan were made by nuns especially for this occasion. They were of cloth of silver, with elaborate embroidery of gold, and they are said to surpass in richness the most costly vestments already in St. Patrick's vestry, some of which cost $5,000 each.

Crozier from the Bishops.

The crozier carried by Archbishop Corrigan yesterday was presented to him just before the procession started as a testimonial from the nine Bishops of this archdiocese. It is of silver gilt, jeweled, and is of uncommon artistic workmanship. The crook of this crozier surrounds a figure of St. Michael, the patron saint of Michael Augustine Corrigan. In the panels of the knop are the four figures—St. Augustine, St. Patrick, St. Monica, and St. Peter. Directly underneath are four silver circles representing the prelate's service. The arms of the Archbishop are engraved on the staff. The crozier is 6 feet 6 inches long, and the cross is beautifully ornamented with jewels.

As this imposing procession moved slowly up the central aisle of the church to the chancel, the chimes rang a Hymn to St. Patrick, and the silvery tones of the bells were supplemented by a grand burst of music from the big organ, a full orchestra, and an amplified chorus. All of the music, which was under the direction of William F. Pecher, organist and director, was of an impressive character. The interior of the church was decorated liberally with flowers and vines. Some of the great pillars were thickly entwined with vines in which roses and lilies clustered. Away up near the vaulted ceiling, and directly over the grand altar, was an electrical illumination, consisting of the words: "Ecce Sarcerdos Magnus," (Behold the Great Priest.) Above these words was an illuminated mitre. On each side of the chancel were placed shields in heraldic colors of the Dioceses of Brooklyn, Trenton, Newark, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse. The coats of arms of Pope Leo, Archbishop Corrigan, and the auxiliary Bishops of New York adorned the four great columns of the altar. There were fully 500 clergymen in the Archbishop's escort, and while they were seating themselves in and about the chancel, Archbishop Corrigan, Papal Delegate Martinelli, and the other high dignitaries of the Church were ceremoniously shown to places of honor. Meanwhile the congregation, which filled every part of the cathedral, remained standing. This great mass of humanity of itself constituted a brilliant spectacle. Fully three-fourths of the persons present were women, and the display of radiant millinery gave a rich and varied coloring to the scene.

The Pontifical Mass.

A peculiarly interesting feature of the Pontifical mass, which was celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan, was the fact that each one of the numerous priests selected to assist him had been closely associated with him in some previous period of his career. When Michael Augustine Corrigan was consecrated Bishop by Archbishop McCloskey, the Right Rev. Mgr. George H. Doane was assistant priest. The latter was selected by the Newark Diocese to be its representative at the present jubilee, and he officiated as assistant priest to the Archbishop yesterday. The deacons of honor were the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann of St. Agnes's Church and the Rev. John F. Kearney of St. Patrick's, both of whom were classmates of the Archbishop. The deacon of the mass was the Rev. John A. Gleeson of St. Michael's Church, representing the New York priests.

The sub-deacon of the mass was the Very Rev. J. A. O'Grady, representing priests now in the Trenton Diocese, but who were formerly with Archbishop Corrigan when he was Bishop of Newark. The priests selected for masters of ceremonies, sub-deacons of the cross, acolytes, &c., represented each of the years since the Archbishop came to New York, the year mentioned after each of the following names denoting the year in which the cross was ordained: Sub-deacon of the cross, the Rev. D. F. Doyle, 1885; crozier, the Rev. W. A. Jackson, 1886; mitre, the Rev. J. H. Briordy, 1887; mitre, the Rev. J. Dworzak, 1892; book, the Rev. T. J. Keenan, 1891; candle, the Rev. F. J. Sullivan, 1894; gremial, the Rev. J. B. Weber, 1890; acolytes, the Rev. F. B. Kelly, 1895; the Rev. J. J. Dunn, 1893; cross, the Rev. J. J. Fullam, 1897; cross bearer, the seminarian of the class of '98 of St. Joseph's Seminary. The masters of ceremonies were the Rev. Father James N. Connolly of 1889 and the Rev. Father Thomas F. Myhan, 1888.

Archbishop Ryan's Sermon.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia delivered a jubilee sermon immediately following the first gospel of the mass. He congratulated Archbishop Corrigan on the glorious scene and events that this jubilee day had brought forth, and he prefaced his discourse by reading the following congratulatory telegram sent to Archbishop Corrigan from Rome:

> Our most Holy Father congratulates you in your jubilee, and lovingly imparts to you his apostolic benediction.
>
> RAMPOLLA, Cardinal.

Archbishop Ryan extended his personal congratulations in a most cordial and eloquent manner. "You see many loyal sons of the Church here to-day to do you honor, my Beloved Brother in Christ," said the preacher. "Here are representatives of every religious order in the Church. There is not another man in New York to-day who could call out so much earnest manifestation of good feeling on the part of the people of this great diocese as Archbishop Corrigan.

"The contribution which you are about to receive will enable you in your life work to extend and perpetuate the blessings of the priesthood, not alone in this Archdiocese, but throughout the country. It is to be hoped that amid this solemn ceremony of to-day the magnitude of the scene presented will not tend to endanger the humility of the central figure who thinks more of his own shortcomings than does he of the magnificent triumphs of the hour. While we were preparing your praises you were confessing your sins and mourning over the shortcomings of twenty-five years."

Archbishop Ryan then discoursed upon the teachings and example of Jesus Christ. To follow Him faithfully, the speaker said, meant to put aside all other considerations and to devote all of one's life, energies and talents to His service. Such followers must be prepared to accept responsibilities as well as to make sacrifices.

The Priests' Address.

Addresses from the priests of the respective Dioceses of New York, Trenton, and Newark were read after the imparting of the Papal benediction and at the end of the last gospel. The Rev. Father Edwards read the address of the Catholic clergy of New York, in the course of which were the following utterances:

"You, most reverend and beloved Archbishop, we know would have chosen rather that no tongue should speak, no voice be raised to herald aught of you. Mindful of the trying strain we put upon the shrinking modesty known to all, we say only that which in justice we cannot leave unsaid.

"Early privileged to sit high in her counsels you brought to the service of the Church a devotion that was as absorbing as it was unreserved; a loyalty that was even as a rock before the stress of every storm; a zeal that was consumed with a burning zeal for every interest of the 'House of God.' Nature and grace joined hand in hand to show forth in her youthful chieftain the combination that made him the instrument of bringing out before the eyes of the indifferent and hostile, in attractive garb, the saving truths and the untold beauties that lay beneath the body of her doctrines, and that sprang from a realization of the spirit of her devotions and her ritual."

The addresses from the priests of the Diocese of Trenton and of Newark were read respectively by the Rev. Father Cantwell and Vicar General O'Connor.

Archbishop Corrigan ascended the throne in his pontifical robes and with crozier in hand. He was escorted from the throne to the pulpit by Mgr. Doane and the Rev. Father Myhan.

The Archbishop's Reply.

In replying to the three addresses, the Archbishop said, in part: "After listening to the eulogies which have just been read and the impressive sermon to which you have listened, and in the presence of so many dignitaries of the Church, one could scarcely be so devoid of Christian instinct as not to pour forth in language a wealth of hearty, thankful response. For the celebration of to-day I thank and praise the Giver of every good gift. In the presence of the scene now before me, I return fervent thanks to God for the five-and-twenty years in which He has guided me in my episcopal office. Your action in this matter, I confess, is not foreign to the spirit of the Church.

"Just as we love the flag of our country, not because of the amount of bunting or silk it contains, but because of what it represents, so, also, does the flock love its Bishop, who is the representative of the King of Peace. With all my heart I return thanks to God for all these years that have passed and which so fittingly are being celebrated here to-day."

The ceremonies in the cathedral were brought to an enthusiastic close by the rendering of "The Star Spangled Banner" on the chime of bells, which elicited hearty applause from the crowds in the streets. The vocal music of the service gave great pleasure, as also did the elaborate orchestral accompaniments. The soloists were: Miss Hilke, soprano; Miss Nickel, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Steinbuch, basso. Much National patriotic spirit was manifested on the part of the priests as well as of the people. The Rev. Father Sylvester Malone expressed regrets that the American flag had not been displayed inside of the cathedral. In connection with this jubilee celebration a highly polished brass tablet, containing the names of the 250 subscribers to the fund with which the high altar was erected twenty years ago, was placed on the Epistle side of the altar last Tuesday evening. Only about sixty of these persons survive.

A Banquet Follows.

All of the clergymen who participated in the services in the Cathedral left the church through the Madison Avenue exit and marched to the boys' orphanage, where tables had been laid for a banquet to which only the Archbishops, Bishops, Monseignors, and priests had been invited. Archbishop Corrigan and Papal Delegate Martinelli sat at the table of honor, with the other Archbishops, eleven Bishops, and several of the Monseighors. Bishop Farley acted as toastmaster, and made a short speech. He alluded to the zeal of Archbishop Corrigan in the interest of St. Joseph's Seminary, from which a mortgage of $250,000 was lifted last Tuesday. Of this large amount he said, $176,000 was subscribed by wealthy Catholic laymen of New York, and the remainder was given by the churches, clergy, and poorer people. After paying the mortgage a substantial fund still remained at the disposal of the Archbishop.

The first toast, "Our Holy Father," was responded to by Papal Delegate Martinelli in Latin. He said that he was not sufficiently familiar with the English language to make a speech. Bishop McQuade of Rochester spoke to the sentiment "Our Country," and as he arose the entire company, led by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, joined in singing "The Red, White, and Blue." Bishop McQuade said that he was a child of New York City, and he felt a love for his country down to the marrow of his bones. "We Americans know that we have a country to live for, to build up, and to leave to those who come after us," he said, "also to make of it the home of the oppressed, for those who come to us not as beggars, but as willing hands to assist in the upbuilding of this Republic. * * * We are not looking for lessons from Europe. We want a country unshackled by the chains of European customs. I believe in an army that will embrace all the people, which will enable us to defy the world, and in time of war to call not a million, but ten million men into the field. Then shall we be able to dictate to Europe and the world the doctrine of peace."

Other short addresses were made by Archbishop Williams of Boston, the Rev. Father Dougherty of this city, Vicar General Mooney, and Mgr. Doane.

The jubilee celebrations to-day will include a children's service in the Cathedral at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and a festival meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House in the evening, at which addresses will be delivered by Elbridge T. Gerry, W. Bourke Cockran, and Elihu Root. Bishop Farley will formally present to Archbishop Corrigan a certificate of the liquidation of the debt of $250,000 on St. Joseph's Seminary.

Will Show How to Bandage.

The trained nurses at the Health Exposition in the Grand Central Palace will demonstrate the art of bandaging the wounded this afternoon. Yesterday Miss G. Forman, a graduate of the New York City Training School, lectured on the subject, "Hourly Nursing for People of Limited Incomes, and for those in Hotels or Small Apartments," and Miss Starr explained the art of bandaging. While Miss Starr was talking a twelve-year-old lad named George Fleck, who had been hit on the head with a stone, was brought in and bandaged as an illustration. Col. George E. Waring, Jr., lectured on the disposal of garbage in cities.

Runaway on Fifth Avenue.

A horse driven by Samuel Israel of 1,244 Washington Avenue ran away at Ninety-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue last night. Bicycle Policeman Casey tried to stop the horse at One Hundredth Street, when it shied into a lamp post, breaking it off and upsetting the wagon. Israel and a friend named Murray were thrown out of the wagon, but neither of them was seriously injured. The wagon was wrecked, and the horse badly scratched.

Mayor Hoos Vetoes Appointments.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday vetoed the appointment of an engineer of construction at $2,400 a year, and three clerks at an aggregate of the same amount. He said that none of the employes named are needed, while the salary list of the Street and Water Board is already far in excess of what it should be. The vetoes went over under the rule until the next meeting.

Child Murderer Bramm Dead.

Jacob Bramm, who on Tuesday killed two of his children and fatally wounded a third with a hatchet, then cutting his own throat, died at St. Vincent's Hospital at 6 o'clock last evening. John Bramm, his eight-year-old son, is still in a dangerous condition.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY DEPENDENT UPON TOTAL DESTRUCTION.—The Spring Garden Insurance Company insured the leasehold interest of Otis Corbett in a building in this city in the sum of $2,500, for three years, the policy containing a condition that the company should be liable "in case of such destruction by fire of the above named premises that the lease held by the assured shall be by its terms and in fact canceled." The lease provided that in case of partial damage by fire, the building should be repaired as speedily as possible, at the expense of the landlord; that in case of such extensive damage as to render the building untenantable the rent should cease until the building should be repaired, and that in case of the total destruction of the premises, the lease should then cease and come to an end. In an action by Corbett upon the policy, the Court of Appeals has reversed judgment of the late General Term of the Supreme Court, which affirmed judgment in favor of the plaintiff. The Court held, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, that there could be no recovery unless the building was in fact totally destroyed, within the meaning of the policy. It appeared that the building was so damaged by fire as to be rendered untenantable, but that, while the roof and interior were destroyed, the foundations and walls remained substantially intact, and that the landlord had restored the building to substantially its former condition at an expense of about one-third of its original value. The evidence, the Court held, did not warrant the submission to the jury of the question of total destruction as one of fact, but the trial court should have held as matter of law that there was not a total destruction of the building within the intent and meaning of the policy.

⁂

CORPORATION TAX.—The determination of State Controller Roberts, assessing a corporation tax of $1,009 upon the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company, a Maine corporation, for the three years ended Oct. 31, 1896, was reversed by the Third Appellate Division, which held that the company was not subject to the tax, for the reason that its busines within the State was manufacturing, and that, consequently, it was exempt from taxation under the provisions of the corporation tax law. The Court of Appeals has directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Judge Martin, that purchasing sheep, slaughtering them, pulling the wool from the hides, selling it and the hides, converting the offal into fertilizer, reducing the carcasses to a temperature which will retard decomposition, and shipping them to the place of delivery in refrigerator cars, does not constitute "carrying on manufacture," within the spirit and meaning of the tax law of 1896. The Court holds that the determination of an assessing or taxing officer that an assessment made for one particular year should be canceled for the reason that the property was not subject to the tax, is not conclusive upon succeeding officers against assessments for subsequent years upon the same property or franchise. It was held also that the statutes makes no distinction between dividends earned within and without the State, and the latter form a proper basis for assessment.

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THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF NEGLIGENCE.—Bridget Geelan, in her suit in the Ninth Municipal Court against Sarah E. Cooke, testified that she went to the auction room of Mrs. Cooke, who seems to have been engaged in the business of selling furniture and other articles at public auction, for the purpose of bidding at a sale which was going on. After entering she observed, among other properties apparently to be sold, three tables which were placed one upon the other, the table at the top being a small one, weighing ten pounds. She was standing with her back to these tables when she heard a rattle behind her, and was immediately struck by the upper table, which fell and inflicted injuries on her, on account of which she brought the suit for damages. Witnesses for the defendant testified that the fall of the table was occasioned by the act of a stranger who was attending the sale, and who was seen by them handling the things, and that the table fell while it was in her hands. A judgment given in favor of the plaintiff has been reversed by the Appellate Term, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Beekman. The Court holds that as the evidence for the defendant was not contradicted, and as plaintiff was not in a position to observe the cause of the occurrence, and did not produce any witness upon that point, it was obvious that there was no evidence of negligence on the part of the defendant, and the complaint should have been dismissed.

⁂

THERE SHOULD HAVE BEEN A DISMISSAL.—A suit brought by John Kress in the Municipal Court, Seventh District, was to recover from Christian Woehrle money claimed to have been obtained by the latter through fraudulent representations. The Justice decided that no fraud was shown, and gave judgment for the amount claimed "for moneys loaned." The Appellate Term, on the plaintiff's appeal, has directed a reversal, holding, by Justice Giegerich, that if the Justice did not believe fraud had been committed it was his duty to dismiss the complaint, or, upon conflicting evidence, to have rendered judgment for the defendant. The form of the plaintiff's action being ex delicto, it was incumbent upon him to establish the fact that defendant was guilty of fraud in contracting or incurring the liability, and his allegations were not sustained by the mere proof of contract and its breach. The judgment could not stand in any event, the Court said, because it was not secundum allegata et probata.

⁂

THE REAL PARTY IN INTEREST.—In a suit brought by Merritt D. Wolcott, in the Eighth Municipal Court, against Frederick Hellinan, upon an assigned claim, the plaintiff's assignor testified that he expected to receive from the plaintiff the amount of any recovery that might be obtained in the action. The Justice thereupon dismissed the complaint upon the ground, as stated by him, "that the assignment as sworn to by witness shows collusion with the assignee." The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Beekman, has directed a reversal, holding that, as between the assignor and the assigned, there was a legal transfer of the cause of action, and this was sufficient to make the plaintiff the real party in interest for the purpose of maintaining the action.

DIED FROM A BLOW.

McGovern Accused of Having Killed a Friend During a Quarrel.

Thomas McGovern, thirty-four years old, of 1,546 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was yesterday charged with murder, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, by Detective Price of the Fifty-second Precinct. Thomas Brown, thirty years old, of 1,864 Dean Street, was found on Sunday morning in the hallway of McGovern's house with his skull fractured, and Ambulance Surgeon Pfarre of St. John's Hospital, who was summoned, diagnosed the case as "scalpwound and alcoholism," and took Brown home. Several hours later Mrs. Brown came rushing into the Atlantic Avenue Police Station and said that her husband was delirious and had torn the bandages from his head.

Ambulance Surgeon Gormly of St. Mary's Hospital was summoned, but Brown was dead when he arrived. The police found that Brown had been drinking on the night of his death with his brother Alexander, McGovern, and two other men, and when the party reached McGovern's house there was a quarrel, in which Brown was knocked down. Charles Richmond of 584 Herkimer Street, who says he heard one of the men say, "Let's do Brown up," does not know which one said it, but thinks it was McGovern.

Charles Patterson of 1,075 Myrtle Avenue, a motorman, says he passed the group while on his way home from work, and as he came near them he saw McGovern strike Brown, who fell, apparently unconscious. Alexander Brown, who was placed under arrest with the other members of the party, has admitted that McGovern struck his brother. McGovern was held in $5,000 bail.

Excitement at a Harlem Fire.

Considerable excitement was caused late yesterday afternoon by a fire in the five-story tenement house at 156 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. The rumor got abroad that a man was burning to death, and so great was the crowd that the reserves of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station were called out. The fire started in the kitchen of Mrs. Thomas Dundon's apartment, on the second floor. In the rear, on the ground floor, live Mrs. John A. Kennedy and her husband, a bedridden consumptive. It was his wife's appeals for help that gave the crowd the impression that the man was burning to death. Policemen Darcy and Irwin pushed through the dense smoke to the room where Kennedy lay and carried him out to safety. The total loss was estimated at $3,000.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Charles J. Bonaparte Discusses the Question Before the Women's Auxiliary.

BOSS RULE IN AMERICAN CITIES

Constitutes the Normal Government, Mr. Bonaparte Says—George McAneny, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., and Carl Schurz the Other Speakers.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association met yesterday afternoon at the home of its President, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, 242 East Fifteenth Street. The annual report was distributed, and Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, George McAneny, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., and Carl Schurz spoke.

Mr. Bonaparte told the history of civil service reform in his native State, Maryland, Mrs. Schieffelin introducing him as "one who has added lustre to a famous name." The speaker discussed the war situation at the outset, and declared that Spanish misrule was an exemplification of the workings of the spoils system. "We are not so vastly better off here," he said, "for a country whose Senators are willing to make a journey to Cuba as the commissioners of a newspaper may well lament its legislative representation. I see now that we are thinking of appointing some political Major Generals. Some of my audience can recollect the disastrous experiments in this direction which we suffered at the beginning of the late war."

Mr. Bonaparte then quoted an evening paper, which said that a new form of government—"bossocracy"—was instituted in this city on Jan. 1. "In the nature of things," he continued, "any newly established Government must differ materially from its predecessors. We need not stand amazed because the bossdom of Croker differs from that of Tweed or Kelly, or of Croker's previous reign. There is nothing particularly local about boss rule, either, as it constitutes the normal government of American cities. The undoubted and profound interest which the subject possesses for every patriotic American arises from its familiarity. What we need is the knowledge of an available remedy."

The speaker then traced at length the work of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland, and continued: "All attempts before the existence of the association were merely sporadic. People felt the evils of corruption, but were ignorant of the remedy. Some thought it was to be found in party reform. But an independent movement was found to be absolutely essential to success in reform. We did not have extraordinary good luck in the movement, and were sometimes unfortunate in the choice of candidates, and in the men who directed the movement. One thing in our favor was a persistent effort to reach an end absolutely inconsistent with the existing state of affairs, because the reason it was possible to perpetuate election frauds was owing to the fact that there was a little standing army of experts in fraud, maintained by the city as occupants of minor offices. There were several thousands of such experts in Baltimore, each of whom was, first of all, expected to do his part in carrying his ward.

"At first we were without the support of a single newspaper. Nothing in favor of reform could be published in any newspaper save as a paid advertisement. A little journal called The Civil Service Reformer was started, and soon had a greater influence than any other Baltimore paper, because you could always tell beforehand the attitude of any of the other papers on a given question, while The Reformer treated it on its merits, and no one knew what it was going to say. The Baltimore Sun, the most prominent paper of the city, was converted from an enemy to one of our strongest friends through a break between its editors and Senator Gorman. Every self-governing people have as good a government as they deserve. I don't mean that there may not be at any particular time a number of people in a city who deserve a better government than they have, but they are spread out too much to have their influence count."

Col. Waring spoke briefly, summarizing the idea of civil service reform as "having a man and not a voter at the other end of the broomhandle." The audience applauded every reference to his experience as Street Cleaning Commissioner.

Carl Schurz, the last speaker, referred to Mr. Bonaparte's remarks on Spanish misrule. "I found things worse than the speaker described, when I was Minister to Spain," said he. "A Spanish General told me that the prominent soldiers of Spain who win success are thought dangerous, and at once sent off to Cuba to get rich. When they come back and have spent what they have made, they are sent to Cuba to fill their pockets once more, and are always loyal citizens while this process is going on. That is the history of Spanish misgovernment.

"I am reminded that when the Vizcaya was in this harbor, some of her machinery broke down, and an American was called in to make the necessary repairs, and presented a bill for $250. He was told that that wouldn't do, as he must make his bill at least $1,100, so that there would be 'enough to go round.' This sort of corruption has touched our army very little, if at all. It has not yet touched our navy. The battle that has just been won off Manila was a battle between a Civil Service Navy and a spoils navy. I hope that whatever may result from this war, undesirable as it is, it will at least convey this lesson to the American people."

CHARTER DAY CELEBRATED.

Holiday Utilized in Commemorating the Victory of Commodore Dewey at Manila.

The municipal celebration planned for yesterday of the formation of the present City of New York has been overshadowed by the events of National import culminating in the naval victory of Commodore George Dewey at Manila.

The city yesteray was resplendent with the Stars and Stripes and the lone star standard of Cuba. There was a general approval of the act of the municipal Legislature in setting this holiday apart in celebration of the victory of Commodore Dewey as well as in celebration of the adoption of the New York charter.

It was the Charter Day feature that made it a holiday and the Dewey victory that gave it zest. The City Hall, the Post Office, and all the large stores and office buildings displayed the bright colors of the Stars and Stripes in profusion. The shipping in the harbor was gay with bunting, but gayest of all the vessels was the British steamer Indrapura, lying at Pier 13, East River, and getting ready for a trip to China. All the foreign vessels in the harbor made an unusual display of bunting.

All the public buildings were closed, together with all the Exchanges. The banks were closed, but had one or more clerks on hand to certify notes falling due and made prior to the passage of the Charter Day act. The public schools were closed, and from the roof of every schoolhouse floated the Stars and Stripes.

Rev. Dr. J. T. Duryea Will Resign.

The First Reformed Church at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn, is about to lose their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, who has held his charge for three years. His resignation, which will be handed to the Consistory when that body meets on Wednesday night next, is due to failing health, resulting from a long period of overwork, which began in Omaha, Nebraska. Early in March he was taken ill while conducting a service, and it became necessary for him to put himself under the care of a doctor. Recently he received a nomination for the Professorship of Greek and the New Testament in Rutgers College. Dr. Daniel Simmons, his physician, said yesterday that Dr. Duryea might soon be in a condition to accept the professorship, but thought his parish work too heavy for him.

Architectural League Election.

The annual election of the Architectural League was held in the league rooms, in the Fine Arts Society Building, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night. President Bruce Price was re-elected; S. S. Lamb was chosen First Vice President, and S. W. Ruckstuhl was elected to the office of Second Vice President.

The Erie Canal Opened.

The first clearing of the season over the Erie Canal from this port was yesterday, when the steam canalboat Gamma, with five consorts, was cleared for Cleveland, by the Cleveland Steel Canalboat Company.

Imagination plays the leading part when it comes to buying clothes of a tailor.

You imagine they're better, because you're paying more.

Now, we don't make to order but we make to fit; and if you buy here, we make you Judge and Jury; besides if the clothes don't wear, if they don't give satisfaction in every way, we give your money back.

Wet-weather and dry-weather clothes for little fellows; for men—and the whims of young men are not forgotten.

Shoes, hats and furnishings for all ages; for all purposes.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ASK MR. CLEVELAND'S AID.

New Jersey Property Owners Want the ex-President as Counsel in an Anti-Trolley Fight.

Definite and decisive action on the part of the property owners of Union County, N. J., against the threatened construction of an objectionable trolley line through their principal county highway, North Avenue, is beginning to produce results. Already a large proportion of the population of Cranford has pledged itself to join a proposed "Union County League," which will be incorporated and properly equipped to conduct a relentless fight against the projectors of the trolley scheme.

William Drysdale, who represents large property interests in Cranford, and who is the prime mover in the opposition to the so-called boulevard and trolley scheme, went to Princeton a few days ago for the purpose of inducing ex-President Grover Cleveland to consent to act as counsel to the "Union County League." No positive arrangement was made, but Mr. Drysdale and his associates are hopeful that Mr. Cleveland will engage in the fight on their side. Mr. Drysdale called the ex-President's attention particularly to the omission in the enabling act which was passed by the recent New Jersey Legislature and signed by Acting Governor Voorhees of a provision for getting the consent of property owners before undertaking any public "improvements" such as is proposed. This omission is declared to be a Constitutional defect, and Mr. Drysdale has made public a part of the conversation he had with Mr. Cleveland on this particular point.

"I can hardly conceive," Mr. Cleveland is reported to have said, "that any public body, or any Board of Freeholders, would be willing to incur the great responsibility, both official and personal, of acting under the law in its present condition. Suppose they should begin to-morrow to widen North Avenue, cutting down trees, demolishing houses, and otherwise destroying property, and you take the matter to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and that court should say that the law was void. Do you see what a position they would have placed themselves in? Having acted without the authority of law, they would not only make your county liable for enormous damages, but would also make themselves personally liable. No, I cannot believe that any board would assume any such responsibility."

Trolley Franchise in Bound Brook.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 4.—After two years of agitation a trolley franchise was granted last night in Bound Brook, and the last link in the system of the Brunswick Traction Company is completed. The ordinance allows connection to be made with the extension to Somerville and Raritan on the west and with Lincoln, Dunellen and Plainfield on the east, and South Bound Brook and New Brunswick on the south.

AT THE ELECTRICAL SHOW.

The Exhibitions of Mine Firing Attract Much Attention.

Another large crowd attended the Electrical Show at Madison Square Garden yesterday. All but one or two of the exhibits have now arrived, and by to-night the big fountain will be completed and in working order.

The exhibitions of mine firing in the big tank in the centre of the Garden continues to attract much attention. All the experiments made thus far have been by the wireless telegraph system, and not a single failure has been recorded. On Friday afternoon a special exhibition of mine firing will be given, and experiments, both by the wireless telegraph system and by direct wire, will be shown.

Beginning on Friday the managers of the show will have electric war bulletins displayed at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden. The meetings of the stationary engineers will be held next week, when it is expected that nearly 4,000 engineers from different parts of the country will attend.

GIRLS ESCAPE FROM FIRE.

Flames Cause a Panic in a Canal Street Factory.

Fire in a factory at 173 Canal Street shortly after noon yesterday did $11,500 damage and created a panic among about forty girl employes. Luckily no one was hurt. The fire started on the fourth floor of the building, which is a five-story-brick one. J. Fred Cowan, a metallic bedstead manufacturer, occupies the first floor, and T. M. James, a window-shade manufacturer, has the other floors.

The employes got out by the fire escape, the roof, and through the windows of an adjoining building. The four upper floors were destroyed, and the James factory's damage is about $7,500 from fire and water. The bedstead company will lose about $3,000 and the Jarvis estate about $1,500 on the building.

The insurance was distributed as follows: T. M. James, Atlanta Home, $1,500; Agricultural, $2,000; Firemen's Fund, $1,250; Mechanics', $1,250; Pennsylvania, $1,500; Springfield, $1,500; Providence-Washington, $1,500; State of Pennsylvania, $1,000; Reliance, $1,500; United Firemen's, $1,000; Union, $1,000. On fixtures, Fire Association, $1,000. J. Fred Cowan, Niagara, $1,500; Sun of London, $750; Teutonia, $750. On the property of Fisher & Dehnert, 171 Canal Street: On stock, Manufacturers' Lloyds, $1,500; Traders' Fire, $1,500. On machinery, Manufacturers' Lloyds, $500. A. B. Phillips will adjust the losses of Cowan and of Fisher & Dehnert.

Teacher Held on Pupil's Charge.

John E. Souers of 219 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a teacher in Grammar School No. 39, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was placed under $100 bonds for examination on the charge of disorderly conduct, in the Harlem Court yesterday. Lester Laurie, fourteen years old, of 2,391 Second Avenue, a pupil, declared that on April 25 Souers dragged him from the schoolroom and repeatedly knocked him down. Several teachers said that Laurie was unruly, and they were indignant over the result of the trial.

A Change at Sailors' Snug Harbor.

Capt. George W. Brown has been appointed as Acting Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor during the absence of Lieut. Commander Delehanty, who has been ordered to sea. The appointment was made by the Board of Governors last Saturday, and was announced yesterday.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

250 WOMEN'S SUITS.

Merchandise movements are at high tide now. Looking at the prices tabulated for to-day on these Women's Suits, we cannot but feel that they're sealed to victory. Late yesterday we were offered 250 Women's Suits—the entire stock of one of the best suit makers in the country. We took the whole lot, and this morning at 9:30 the whirl of great suit business starts, and there's hardly a woman anywhere but what'll be interested.

The suits are all brand new and have the latest touches of style about them, including fly-fronts, reefers and cutaways. Every jacket is lined with silk and also many of the skirts.

The suits are made of serges, cheviots, covert mixtures and whipcords. The colors are black, navy and other popular shades.

Some of the skirts come in the new circular shape, while others have the flounce effect and the silk drop fad.

This manufacturer had intended that these suits would fetch $12 to $35, but the lot price that we paid lets us sell them at

$9.98 and $14.75.

And all we've got to say in conclusion is that the suits are well worth the intended prices of the maker, $12 to $35.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

DR. HAMILTON AND FEVER.

Former Surgeon General Thinks the Danger to the Army in Cuba Is Much Exaggerated.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Dr. John B. Hamilton, former Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, in an address at the Physicians' Club, maintained that the danger from yellow fever in Cuba is greatly exaggerated. The paper was in regard to camp hygiene, with special reference to the present war and accepted theories in regard to health conditions in Cuba.

Dr. Hamilton began with a brief summary of his past experience in sanitary camps of various kinds. At the time of the civil war he said little thought was given to the matter, provided there was plenty of water and a hillside on which to pitch tents. He acquired desirable experience during the war and later. In 1882 he had charge of the yellow fever camps in Colorado and Texas. The refuge near Jacksonville he built in five days, and there worked out the system which he advocates for use in the present war. He describes the camp in Jacksonville, and stated that the basis of the whole system was a twice-a-day inspection. In 1892 he built the cholera camp at Sandy Hook, the first of its kind. He stated positively that the nurses and attendants never ran any danger from diseases like cholera, and yellow fever in these open-air camps.

After the comments in hygienic camps in general, Dr. Hamilton took up the question of yellow fever in Cuba.

The danger to our soldiers, he said, was not half as great as people believed. He had no hesitation in saying that Cuba was generally as healthful a country as any in the tropics. The trouble has been made by man. He then enumerated the places where yellow fever was first propagated—the infected buildings in Havana, the infected wharves, and, lastly, the upper end of the Bay of Havana. This, he said, was the principal cause of the trouble. In part of the bay the water is stagnant and filthy, breeding diseases. And on the banks is established the military hospital. Instead of taking the sick soldiers up on the hills, they are put in this old, infected building. Was it any wonder that the fever could not be controlled.

A consideration of geographical condition in Cuba showed that the hills back of Matanzas are 1,200 or 1,500 feet high, and back of Havana they are 800 or 900. By making camps on the hill, the speaker said, the danger would be greatly reduced. There is no other seacoast city where it would be so easy to keep troops, provided the system of regular and careful inspection be maintained. The stagnant portion of the Bay of Havana could be purified by a canal from the Almendarse River, and with a period of proper household sanitation in the city, Havana would become as healthful as any city in the tropics.

He calls attention to the fact that England had given a lesson in sanitation at Jamaica. At one time Kingston was as subject to yellow fever as Havana, but now cases seldom occur.

In conclusion Dr. Hamilton said there had been reason for a war with Spain before the present crisis. Any country which would carelessly allow such a disease-breeding centre to affect the ships of the world without any effort to improve the conditions deserved nothing better than the most severe and summary punishment.

CARTHAGE SHORTAGE GROWS.

Investigation Discloses that More Than $100,000 Is Missing.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., May 4.—Bank Examiner Josiah Van Vranken has arrived in this city and is in charge of the First National Bank of Carthage, which closed its doors yesterday. He has made a partial investigation, and states that the affairs of the bank are in a very muddled condition. At least a week will elapse before an accurate total of President Myers's defalcation will be obtainable. The peculations began in 1889, two years after Myers was chosen President. One of the men connected with the bank states that further investigation has disclosed an increase in the shortage to about $105,000. The first estimate was but a third of this sum.

Myers has loaned to even distant relatives with only notes as security. He is also personally heavily involved. Certain securities are available, but some are of little value, and those which may be realized upon will still leave a large amount due the bank. The Carthage Savings Bank, closely allied with the First National, has given thirty days' notice to depositors, and it is believed that before the expiration of that time all demands can be met.

Quail's Case in Jury's Hands.

The Quail murder case in Jersey City was given to the jury yesterday morning. Robert Quail on the night of Jan. 19, while drunk, went into the house 6 Van Horn Street, mistaking it for his own home. He found Michael Lynch, who lived in the house, in bed, and supposing that he was in his own home and that Lynch was occupying his bed, he dragged him out and threw him down stairs, injuring him so badly that he died. The defense held that Quail was insane from drink. The jury, not having agreed at 9 o'clock, was locked up for the night.

Found Dying in the Park.

An unknown, plainly dressed man, apparently about seventy years old, with gray hair and a heavy beard, was found unconscious on the Mall in Central Park yesterday afternoon. A bottle of laudanum, from which he had evidently taken a big dose, was found beside him. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died early in the evening. The initial "P" was on his handkerchief.

A Newspaper's Motion Denied.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday denied the motion of The Sun for a temporary injunction restraining the Associated Press from prohibiting its newspapers buying or using The Sun service.

Fire in a Hat Factory.

Fire which occurred last evening on the top floor of the six-story business building 56 Spring Street did $15,000 damage to the building and stock of J. Shapiro, maker of hats and caps.

Police Board Employs 110 Men.

The Police Board yesterday morning named 110 temporary clerks to record the statements of enrollments. They were selected from the civil service lists.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Place.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Pr'ps. & Mgrs.
TO-NIGHT
A Grand Military Spectacle,
BATTLES OF OUR NATION
The pomp and circumstance of actual war.
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Daly's Every Evening, 8:15.
THE CIRCUS GIRL.
Matinée Wednesday and Saturday, 2.
Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Irene Perry, Mabel Gillman, Joseph Herbert, Herbert Gresham, &c.
"Evening of unalloyed enjoyment."—Tribune.
"A Trump Card."—Herald.
"Capital performance of a capital musical farce."—Times.

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.
Last week of this successful farce.
Monday, May 9th, the Farcical Comedy,
THE TARRYTOWN WIDOW. | Seats Now Selling.
Exceptionally Strong Cast.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
BIOGRAPH, CHARLES DICKSON & CO., 4 COHANS, JOHNSTONE BENNETT, GEORGE W. LESLIE, SMITH and CAMPBELL, GARDNER and ELY, WEBB and HASSAN, HALL and STALEY, BLOCKSOM and BURNS, and others.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3,147-38.
EVES., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.
6th Month | 80 Artists Present. THE BEGGAR STUDENT.
Entire House, 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. Sat. 25c. & 50c.
NEXT WEEK—FAUST (IN ENGLISH.)

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:20.
Daniel Frohman..........Manager
Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY
in Clyde Fitch's new play
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

EDEN Musee WORLD IN WAX.
HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS.
Actual Moving Pictures, WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison's Special Artist.
Sunday Next, COMMODORE DEWEY

Casino! BIG MATINEE SATURDAY! Lady Slavey!
3d Great Revival In Preparation! | The Sumptuous Review of '97, THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN!

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS | Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT.
ADELE RITCHIE in "AU BAIN."
Truly Shattuck, Gerome Edwardy, Josie De Witt, others.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th st.
WM. H. CRANE. | His Honor. THE MAYOR.
EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2:15.

ELECTRICAL SHOW.
2 to 11 P. M. Admission, 50c., Children, 25c.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St.
MRS. FISKE
in—"LOVE FINDS THE WAY." | Evs. at 8:15.
and—"A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA." | Sat. Mat. at 2.

KNICKERBOCKER. BROADWAY & 38TH.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA BRIDE ELECT

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:15. Last Sat. Mat. 2.
LAST WEEK THE BOSTONIANS IN THE SERENADE.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN THE FIRST VIOLIN

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Jennie Yeamans & French Importations.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Good seats, 50c.
THOS. E. SHEA in the great naval play,
THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN.
SILVER SOUVENIRS at Wed. & Sat. Matinées.

MANHATTAN. B'WAY & 33D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday.
WAY DOWN EAST.

COLUMBUS. THE CRUST OF SOCIETY.
PRICES ALWAYS 25c. AND 50c.
Next Week—PINK DOMINOS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
HENRY MILLER—THE MASTER.
Next Week—THE HIGHWAYMAN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday.
To-night—Little Lord Fauntleroy.
N'xt w'k, E. H. Sothern, "Lord Chumley."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last 3 performances. To-night, Fri., Sat. Mat. & Eve., SORMA & CHRISTIANS in "The Children of the King."

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS
IN THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

OLYMPIA MAT. SAT. | ADGIE & 20 others.
NEXT WEEK—"WAR BUBBLES."

Herald Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15.
A New Japanese-Chinese Comic Opera KOREANS.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB.
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing To-day, Last Day, 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand and inclosure, $1.50.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M. Also Flatbush Av. 10:52 A. M., 1, 1:30, 1:54 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. "L."

Died Suddenly in Dry Goods Store.

Mrs. James C. Crum, forty-five years old, of 165 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, was taken ill in Wanamaker's store, on Broadway, late yesterday afternoon, and died before a physician could be summoned. Death was caused by heart disease. The body was taken to the Macdougal Street Police Station.